

THE CRITIC.

Vol. XXIII.—No. 576.

JULY 20, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FOUNTAINS.—The FIFTH DISPLAY this season of the GREAT FOUNTAINS and entire series of Waterworks will take place on MONDAY, July 22nd, at half-past Four o'clock. This display will include the nine basins of the Upper Series, the Water Temples, the Cascades, and Grand Waterfalls, the Dancing Fountains, and the numerous other groups of the great lower basins, comprising many thousands of jets, and discharging 120,000 gallons of water per minute, the centre jets attaining the altitude of 234 feet. Open at Nine. Admission One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence; or by Season Tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT BRASS BAND CONTEST.

The SECOND NATIONAL BRASS BAND CONTEST will be held at the Crystal Palace on TUESDAY and THURSDAY next, the 23rd and 25th July. Upwards of One Hundred Bands from all parts of England are engaged to take part in this great Musical Contest. The Contest will commence in the grounds each day at Ten o'clock; and at Three o'clock precisely the whole of the Bands will meet on the Great Orchestra, and perform Handel's Hallelujah Chorus, Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the Grand Coronation March, Rule Britannia, and the National Anthem; after which they will resume the Contest in the grounds till dusk. Valuable Prizes, in Money and Cups will be given by the Crystal Palace Company; and, in addition, some of the principal musical instrument makers of London have presented several first-class instruments and musical works as special prizes. Special trains, at low fares, are arranged to run from all parts of England; and trains will leave London-bridge, Victoria, and intermediate stations, for the Palace, as often as required. Doors open at Nine. Admission, One Shilling. Children under 12, Sixpence.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—The ELECTION to the PROFESSORSHIP of ARABIC and HINDUSTANEE will be held on THURSDAY, October 10th, 1861. Candidates are requested to send their applications and testimonials on or before that day to the Registrar of the University, from whom further particulars may be learned. By order, JAMES H. TODD, D.D., Registrar. Trinity College, July 1, 1861.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Patron.—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT, K.G. The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at PETERBOROUGH, July 23 to 30, under the patronage of the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., the Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire, and the Lord Bishop of Peterborough. Programmes may now be obtained at the Office of the Institute, 25, Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall. A Museum of Antiquities, Works of Art, &c., will be formed, including a Special Series of Portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, and objects associated with her History. T. WARWICK BROOKS, Secretary.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, W.

Patron.—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT. PRIZES to ARTIST-WORKMEN are now offered for—STONE-CARVING—10l. 10s. and 5l. 5s., also 5l. 5s. and 3l. 3s. MODELLING—3l. 3s. and 2l. 2s. WOOD-CARVING—10l. 10s. and 5l. 5s. METAL-WORK—10l. 10s. and 5l. 5s., also 10l. 10s. and 5l. 5s. PAINTED GLASS—5l. 5s. COLOURED DECORATION—5l. 5s. and 3l. 3s. PORTIONS of any ACTUAL WORK in progress—Prizes according to merit. EXTRA PRIZES, and ten valuable Illustrated Books, will also be given; and all deserving Specimens will be sent to the International Exhibition of 1862. For full particulars apply by letter to the Honorary Secretary, at 13, Stratford-place, W. A. J. B. BEESFORD-HOPE, President. GEO. GILBERT SCOTT, Treasurer. JOSEPH CLARKE, Hon. Sec.

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE MEMORIAL FUND.—The subscriptions to the above fund amount to 1627l., including the sums of 93l. 10s. 4d. from the Presidency of Calcutta, and 232l. 9s. 6d. from Madras. Subscribers are informed that the Committee appointed to determine the most appropriate mode of carrying out the object of the Meeting, held at Willis's Rooms on the 10th of February, 1860, have decided on applying a portion of the fund in erecting a statue of Mr. Elphinstone in the Cathedral of St. Paul's, and that the consent of the Dean and Chapter has been obtained to place the statue in the same aisle with the memorial statues in course of erection to Lord Lyons and Mr. Hallam. The decision of the Committee will be hereafter taken on the application of the surplus, which it is hoped will be sufficient for the endowment of an annual scholarship or medals. Subscriptions will be received by the following bankers—Messrs. COUTTS and Co.; Messrs. RANSOM, BOUVIER, and Co.; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.; The AGRA and UNITED SERVICE BANK.

THE PRESS.

TO PRINTERS and BOOKSELLERS; also Newspaper or Periodical Proprietors.—WANTED, to PUBLISH, a paying PERIODICAL, in town or country; also a Place a Youth where he might gain an insight into, and succeed to a business. Mr. WILLIAMSON, 9, Crane-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

LITERARY PROPERTY.—A gentleman, of limited means, is desirous of PURCHASING an INTEREST in a Weekly, Monthly, or other timed PUBLICATION. Confidential. "ELGIN," 3, Frederick-place, Hampstead-road.

NEWSPAPER for SALE, a commercial daily paper, of 10 years' standing, netting by yearly subscription from 500l. to 800l. per annum. With talent and much improved, and made considerably more interesting, with proof of earnestness, to "CALIFORNIA," care of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Newspaper-agents, 186, Strand.

A GOOD INCOME for 500l. PARTNERSHIP in a first-class London weekly Journal. Address, T. HOPKINS, Esq., Mr. Bowles's stationer, 224, High Holborn.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG MAN, who is an Accurate and Expeditious Short-hand Writer, and has been engaged on a Provincial Paper for four years, as ASSISTANT REPORTER, &c., desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. First-class Testimonials. Address "PHONO," 9, St. Martin's, Leicester.

LITERARY.—A Graduate of an English University will be glad to UNDERTAKE FRENCH or GERMAN TRANSLATION, Medical or other, for an Author or Publisher. Satisfactory references. Address "SIGMA," Mr. Lewis's, 15, Gower-street North, W.C.

NEWSPAPER READER.—WANTED, for a daily paper in the provinces, an Experienced READER. He must be able, when required, to assist at case, and to make himself generally useful. Apply by letter to "READER," at Mr. White's Advertising Office, No. 23, Fleet-street, London, with particulars as to competency and experience, age, and salary required.

THE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS, Portland Gallery, No. 316, Regent-street, W., opposite the Polytechnic.—The FOURTEENTH EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN ARTISTS is now OPEN from 9 till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. BELL SMITH, Sec.

SECOND ANNUAL CITY EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by MODERN ARTISTS is now OPEN at HAYWARD and LEGGATT'S GALLERY. Entrance by 28, Cornhill. Admission on presentation of private address card.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 83, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Season tickets, 5s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

WILL CLOSE ON THE 27th INST. **SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.**—The FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from 9 till dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

LAST WEEK.—Sir WM. ARMSTRONG EXPLAINING the PECULIAR PROPERTIES and CONSTRUCTION of his FAMOUS CANNON, in Mr. BARKER'S last GREAT PICTURE, on VIEW, at Mr. Robert Croft's gallery, 28, Old Bond-street. Admission on presentation of private address card.

MR. COBDEN PROPOSING to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Lord PALMERSTON to ARRANGE a TREATY of COMMERCE with FRANCE, in Mr. BARKER'S last Great Picture, on VIEW, at Mr. Robert Croft's gallery, 28, Old Bond-street, London.

LAZARUS, COME FORTH! By DOWLING. This Work, pronounced by the first critics to be the finest Scripture Picture of the age, is now on VIEW at BERDEMAN'S, 28, Oxford-street, W. Admission 6d.; Friday and Saturday 1s.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY (for PROMOTING the KNOWLEDGE of ART), 24, Old Bond-street. On VIEW, daily from Ten till Five, REDUCED WATER-COLOUR COPIES from various Frescoes by Masaccio, Pinturicchio, Francia, &c. Admission Free. Subscription for Annual Publications, 1l. 1s. For Prospectuses, ask List of Works on Sale, apply to the Assistant Secretary.

JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.

SALOON for ARTS and ANTIQUITIES. A rich Collection of Antiquities, Old and Modern Paintings, Water-Colour Drawings, Engravings, Sculptures, Wood Sculptures, Armour, Carved Frames, Gems, &c. &c. is OPEN at Briener-street, 40, Munich. HERR SPENGLER, Proprietor. Commissions for purchase at public sales will be conscientiously executed. The proprietor is permitted to refer to the Curric Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, as voucher for his respectability.

MUSIC.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the Funds of the General Hospital, on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of August. Principal Vocalists: Mlle. Titiens, Mme. Rudersdorff, Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mlle. Adeline Patti, Mme. Sainton-Dolby, and Miss Palmer; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, Sig. Giuglini, Mr. Santley, and Sig. Belletti. Organist, Mr. Stimpson. Conductor, Mr. Costa.

Outline of the Performances.
Tuesday Morning—"Elijah"—Mendelssohn.
Wednesday Morning—"Samson"—Handel.
Thursday Morning—"Messiah"—Handel.
Friday Morning—"Grand Service in D—Beethoven"; "Israel in Egypt"—Handel.
Tuesday Evening—"A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Overture, 'Siege of Corinth'—Rossini; Grand Finale, 'Lorely'—Mendelssohn; Overture, 'Der Freyschutz'—Weber; Selections from Operas, &c.
Wednesday Evening—"The Creation"—Haydn.
Thursday Evening—"A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Overture and Music to Shakespeare's 'Midsummer Night's Dream'—Mendelssohn; Overture, 'Guillaume Tell'—Rossini; Selections from Operas, &c.
Friday Evening—"Judas Maccabeus"—Handel.
Parties requiring detailed programmes of the performances may have them forwarded by post, or may obtain them on or after the 20th July (with any other information desired), on application to Miss Evelyn Howell, Secretary to the Committee, 34, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham. J. O. MASON, Chairman.

A VERY FINE COLLECTION of ITALIAN VIOLINS, Tenors, &c., to be SOLD off to private parties.—At 15, Argyl-street.

PIT STALLS for the OPERA, 21s., at CHAPPELL'S. Boxes on the first tier, 5l. 5s.; pit-tier, 5l. 15s. 6d.; and ground tier, 6l. 6s. for all nights. CHAPPELL'S, 49, and 59, New Bond-street.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—PIT STALLS, 21s.; Boxes, 5 guineas, 5l. guineas, and 6 guineas. At CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—City office 48, Cheapside: KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., Agents. BOXES: pit stalls, 21s.; gallery stalls, 7s. and 5s.; and pit tickets, at 7s. each. Sole agents for the Biscuolario Elliptic Opera Glasses (the very best in use), from 42s. Miles' Libretti of all the Operas, 1s. 6d. each.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Valuable Books, including the Library of an Indian Official, Theatrical Library and Collections of the late Mr. H. Saker of the Princess's Theatre, and of the late Mr. R. J. Smith.

MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (large side), on Monday, July 22, and four following days, a large COLLECTION of BOOKS, including the Library of an Indian Official, Theatrical Collections of the late Horatio Saker, of the Princess's Theatre, and of Mr. R. J. (called O'') Smith. Illustrated Books and Books of Prints, History and Topography, Bibliography, Manuscripts, &c. Among them are: Audubon's Quadrupeds of North America, 3 vols.—Boydell's Hogarth, original impressions—Vernon Gallery, India proofs before letters—Le Moyen Age et la Renaissance, 5 vols.—Strutt's Dresses and Regal Antiquities, 3 vols.—Quain's Anatomy—Pinkerton's Voyages, 17 vols.—Clarke's Travels, 8 vols.—Murchison's Silurian System, 2 vols.—Penny Cyclopaedia, 29 vols.—Biographical Dictionaries of Chalmers, 32 vols., and Rose, 12 vols.—Brayley and Britton's Surrey, 5 vols.—Scott's Commentary, interleaved, 6 vols. In 9—Vetus et Novum Testamentum ex Antiq. Vaticano, ed. A. Malus, 4 vols.—Nichols's Literary History, 8 vols.—Allison's Europe, 20 vols.—Universal History, 60 vols.—Voltaire, Œuvres, 56 vols.—Auteurs, Classici Biondini, 108 vols., uniformly bound—Classici Italiani, a Collection of Standard Italian Literature, uniformly bound, in 384 vols.—Old English Dramatists, 16 vols.—Knight's Standard Shakespeare, 7 vols.—the matchless Garrickiana, Autographs, and Playbills, formed by the late Mr. E. J. Smith (called O'Smith)—an interesting and valuable Series of Original MS. Plays, by Dramatic Authors of the beginning of the present century, &c. Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and PRINTERS.—A first-class BUSINESS for SALE, in a large Manufacturing Town, carrying on by late Proprietor for 30 years. Returns 2000l. to 3000l. 600l. required. Applications to be made to Mr. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS and others.—About 100 tons of GUNNY RAGS for SALE. Apply to HENRY LEVY and Co., Sack and Bag Merchants, 26, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

A PUBLISHER, occupying Premises in the principal thoroughfare of the City, and known to the Trade throughout the kingdom, is open to PUBLISH a NEWSPAPER or MAGAZINE, for either of which he has facilities for obtaining Advertisements. Address "P. P.," Messrs. Dawson and Sons, Cannon-street, E.C.

SALE of STEREO-PLATES.—T. H. KERLE, Margate, being about to relinquish a portion of his Publishing Business, intends to DISPOSE of some capital STEREO-PLATES at a very low price. This is a good opportunity for a Printer to fill up his time with producing saleable books. List free per post. An early application requested.

WANTED.—An active, intelligent, respectable Man, of good address, to SUPERINTEND a COUNTRY JOBBING-OFFICE, competent to undertake the entire Management, to cast up copy, furnish estimates, &c. Apply, stating age, salary required, and references, to Messrs. THREW and SON, Bookellers, Lynn.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS. WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT in a Bookseller's or Stationer's Establishment; he has had four years' experience in the business. Address "E. B.," Post Office, Bath.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS. The friends of a Youth (19), who has served part of his Apprenticeship, wish to place him in a comfortable SITUATION, where he would have an opportunity for improvement; he is well educated, of good character, ability, and disposition. Good references. Address "R. S. T.," Post Office, Scole, Norfolk.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's-park.—Open daily (Sunday excepted). Admission 1s., on Mondays 6d. The Band of the Royal Horse Guards will, by permission of Colonel Balfour, perform in the Gardens every Saturday, at 4 o'clock, until further notice. Among the latest additions is a brood of young Emus, hatched in the Gardens. An official Guide-book is sold in the Gardens, price 6d.

POLYTECHNIC.—Every Novelty in Science, Art, or Amusement, will be brought before the public as it is.—Lecture on the new Comet, with the influence on Odic force, and Electro-Biology and Animal Magnetism in connection with the subtle agencies of nature—the Astrology of the ancients and hidden sciences of the Esoterics—Mr. George Buckland's humorous entertainment—Master Arledge, the youthful dandy, and the other entertainments as usual. Open morning and evening. JOHN S. PHENE, Managing Director, Polytechnic Institution (Limited), 309, Regent-street.



THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

CLASSICAL MASTER in a proprietary college, near Bath. Required an Oxford or Cambridge graduate. Salary 150*l.* per annum, with liberty to take boarders. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4014, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FIRST MASTER in an asylum near London. Required a gentleman about 30 years of age and possessed of experience in tuition. Must be able to impart a good English education; a knowledge of French is desirable. Salary not less than 100*l.*, with board, lodging, and washing. The appointment will best suit an unmarried man. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4016, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HEAD MASTER of a Lincolnshire endowed school. Must be able to teach Latin, French, algebra, mathematics, with the usual branches of a good English and general education. Salary 60*l.*, with a moiety of the capitation fees and liberty to take ten boarders. An excellent house entirely free. Applications and testimonials to be forwarded by July 27. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4018, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SECOND MASTER in a grammar school, in Northamptonshire. There are 45 day scholars, and 15 boarders. He will have to share with the master the care of the latter out of school hours, and to take part in the general routine. A knowledge of French sufficient to take pupils without the aid of a native of France is required. Salary 60*l.*, with board, lodging, and washing. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4020, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TEACHER in a clergyman's school in the north of England. Required a young man about 18 years of age, to assist in teaching the junior classes. One who has received a good education, and wishes to continue his studies, would receive assistance in them from the principal. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4022, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TUTOR in a boarding-school in Scotland. Required a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge to teach mathematics and classics, and who has had experience in teaching these subjects. Salary 90*l.* (session of ten months), with board and residence (a separate bed-room). To a thoroughly qualified tutor every encouragement will be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4024, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TUTOR in a boarding school in Scotland. Required a gentleman to teach French, German, and drawing in various styles, and who has had experience in teaching these subjects. Must be a Protestant. Salary 50*l.*, with board and residence (a separate bed-room). To a thoroughly qualified tutor every encouragement will be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4026, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH JUNIOR ASSISTANT, in a select establishment of twelve pupils, in the northern suburbs of London. He must be well versed in history and geography, and competent to teach Euclid. A young man about 20 years of age, and from the North (Inverness or Aberdeen) would be preferred. Salary offered 35*l.*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4028, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GENERAL ASSISTANT MASTER in a private boarding school in Berkshire. Must be competent to take the usual English routine, with French and drawing, and also willing to attend to out-of-door duty. Salary from 25*l.* to 35*l.*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4030, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a royal school in Ireland. Must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, with honours of one or more kinds, and qualified to take classics and mathematics. Salary from 100*l.* to 150*l.*, with board and lodgings. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4032, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in an endowed school in North Wales, to take junior classics, Greek and Latin, and English generally, and possessive of a knowledge of drawing would be preferred. Address, stating salary required, and giving references, inclosing two stamps, Box 4034, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a grammar school, and CURATE to share the parochial duties with the incumbent. Views Evangelical. Must possess a good voice, and be a fair preacher. Superior classical and mathematical attainments required. A Cambridge man, and married, preferred. Stipend 100*l.* and a good house rent-free. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4036, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a Hampshire day school, and boarding school, consisting of about 25 boys, to teach good mathematics, junior classics, and French or German. No objection to a young man about 20 years of age. Salary from 30*l.* to 40*l.*, according to qualifications, with board and lodging. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4038, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a Westmoreland grammar school, to teach music, French, German, and drawing. Salary 40*l.* a year, with board, lodging, and washing. An Englishman, and of the Church of England, would be preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4040, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a Dorset grammar school (small and select). Required a young man, of gentlemanly address, to teach writing (plain), arithmetic, and to assist generally with the junior boys. A youth preparing for the university might reside in the family of the head master, and receive assistance in return for his services. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4042, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a farmhouse, to give two little boys a plain English education, including music. Salary moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4044, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a small select school in North Wales. Required a lady of decided piety, efficiency, and experience; acquisitions, English thoroughly, with arithmetic and use of globes, French, music, and drawing; masters attend. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4046, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS to take charge of four little girls, ages from 4 to 10; must be a lady in manners and feeling, conscientious, free from High Church views, a good French scholar, and a thorough musician; one from 30 to 35 years of age would be preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4048, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a private family, living in the country, the nearest town being about six miles off. The schoolroom party consisted of four pupils, the eldest being just 15 years of age, and the youngest about 9. Locality Carmarthenshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4050, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a Berkshire school. The number of pupils (principally boarders) is from 50 to 70. Required a lady to instruct in English, writing, and arithmetic, and to take an active share in the supervision of the pupils. Music not required. Salary 30*l.*. References required. Wanted immediately. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4052, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a clergyman's family in Warwickshire. Must be competent to teach English, French, and music. Salary small, but a comfortable home assured. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4054, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a farmhouse. She must be capable of instructing in French, music, and dancing, as well as the usual branches of English. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4056, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a Yorkshire farmhouse. Wanted a young lady to impart a sound English education, with music, &c., and to make herself generally useful. Address, stating age, terms, &c., and inclosing two stamps, Box 4058, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a first-class ladies' school in the neighbourhood of London. Wanted a lady thoroughly qualified to give instruction in music and singing; also to assist occasionally in the usual duties of a school. Must be a member of the Established Church, and able to produce the highest testimonials as to character and ability. A good salary given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4060, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. Wanted immediately a lady who is perfectly competent to teach English, French, music, drawing, and singing. Four children, ages 8 to 15, and her references required as to ability, experience, and respectability. Address, naming qualification, salary, &c., with testimonials or references, and inclosing two stamps, Box 4062, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. Required a young lady (a Protestant) not under 25 years of age, to instruct a family of children in the usual branches of a sound English education, good music, French, and drawing. She would be considered in every way as a member of the family. Address, stating terms, references, &c., and inclosing two stamps, Box 4064, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. Wanted immediately a lady not under 25 years of age, who has had some experience in the management of young children. She must be competent to teach English thoroughly, with the groundwork of music and French. Address, with references, &c., and inclosing two stamps, Box 4066, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ARTICLED PUPIL, on nearly half terms, in a well-established ladies' school in Devon. Apply immediately. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4068, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for reply.

AS CLASSICAL OR ENGLISH MASTER (non-resident); age 50. Is a member of the College of Preceptors, and holds certificates for theory and practice of education, also for classics. If required would undertake mathematics as far as trigonometry. Testimonials from the head masters of three eminent metropolitan schools. Salary not under 70*l.*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8178, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER in a school, or **TUTOR** in a family; age 19*l.*. Teaches English thoroughly, the rudiments of Latin and Greek, junior French, Euclid, model drawing, navigation, &c.; is the son of a beneficed clergyman, deceased; has had fifteen months' experience in tuition; possesses an excellent testimonial, and can give good references. Salary required 35*l.*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8179, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS SECOND or THIRD MASTER in a public, grammar, or commercial school; age 28. Experience twelve years. Was formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge. Has held important appointments in large colleges and public grammar schools. First-rate testimonials from university men of high standing can be seen at the Critic Office. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8177, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR, by an Oxford man, who has had six years experience in first-class public and private schools. He is twenty-seven years of age, and holds excellent testimonials. Reference to a clergyman, with whom he has been for the last eight months. He takes classics, moderate mathematics, French and all English branches. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8179, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING TUTOR, to teach French, by a Parisian gentleman of literary tastes and acquirements, and of great experience in tuition both in France and in England. Terms, for two lessons a week, 5*l.* per quarter. He visits Belgrave, Brompton, Kensington, and also on the north side of Hyde-park. References kindly permitted by persons of high standing, members of Parliament, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8181, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING TUTOR in ladies' schools or private families, and within seven miles of London, by a gentleman of great experience in tuition, and competent to teach English in all its branches, including composition, globes, French (con conversationally and grammatically), Latin, to Virgil and Horace, Greek (elements only), arithmetic, mathematics, first six books, algebra to quadratics, writing, natural philosophy (chemistry especially), and fortification, with construction of field works. Terms, one lesson per week of two hours, 7*l.*; two ditto, 12*l.*; if longer by agreement. Numerous testimonials can be seen at the Critic Office. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8183, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING MASTER in London or the suburbs, and in ladies' or gentlemen's schools or families. Teaches English, writing, arithmetic, globes, book-keeping, junior German, and French. Terms moderate. Distance no object. Good references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8185, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER in a school; age 23. Is competent to teach the usual English subjects, comprising reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra (elementary), Euclid (first six books), junior Latin, French (if required), and drilling. Has of late been an assistant in a Northamptonshire grammar school. Salary from 30*l.* to 35*l.*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8187, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school, where the playground duty would be alternate. Qualifications, the general English routine, with drawing, junior Latin, and French. Age 25. Salary expected 30*l.*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8189, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL MASTER, by a gentleman who has had six years' experience in tuition. Required after the present vacation. London preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8191, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school, by a gentleman formerly of Oxford. He desires a non-resident engagement to teach classics, history, geography, &c.; and can offer high testimonials from the principal of a large and first-class school, in which he was engaged more than five years. He could probably immediately accept pupils. Terms 70*l.*. The neighbourhood of London or Brighton preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8193, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to children under ten years of age, or as useful COMPANION and HOUSE-KEEPER, by a young lady wishing for some employment. Salary 20*l.*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8195, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, by a lady who has had considerable experience in teaching, and has lately returned from Germany with a diploma. Her qualifications are English in all its branches, German, French, music, and the rudiments of Latin. Salary eighty guineas. She has excellent testimonials from ladies with whom she has resided, and can give good references in the neighbourhood of London. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8197, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a school or family, by a young French lady, who understands every branch of her own language correctly, and can speak it with pure accent. She resided in England some time, and taught in a school at Canterbury for 18 months with entire satisfaction. She is familiar with English manners and customs, age 25. Salary 25*l.*. Can give the highest references both in England and France. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8199, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to children under 12 years of age, to teach them English, music, French, dancing, and the rudiments of drawing. She is nearly 18 years of age, and has been engaged in a school as musical teacher. Salary 20*l.*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8201, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to children under twelve years of age, and where a nursemaid is kept; a clergyman's family preferred. She instructs in sound English, French, the rudiments of music, plain and ornamental needlework of all kinds, and can take the entire charge of the wardrobe. She is well connected, and can give highly satisfactory references. Age 22. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8203, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS for the holidays. A lady of experience and high testimonials wishes to accompany a family to the sea side or country, to whom she offers her services in return for board and residence, for a month or six weeks, commencing July 25. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8205, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS in the north-west district of London, and to young children; age 39. Teaches English generally, French, and music, with useful and ornamental needlework. Salary 28*l.* per annum. Can offer good references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8207, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or MORNING GOVERNESS, by a lady of great experience in tuition. Acquirements, English thoroughly, good music, French (acquired abroad), and the rudiments of Latin. The neighbourhood of St. John's-wood, Notting-hill, or the West-end of London. Good references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8209, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ENGLISH GOVERNESS in a private family; London preferred; age 29. Teaches thorough English, French (to pupils not too far advanced), music, and German to beginners. Would be happy to make herself useful in any way not menial, her object being to procure an engagement in a clergyman's or professional gentleman's family, and where she would be treated as one of the family. Salary from 25*l.* to 30*l.*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8211, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FRENCH or GERMAN TEACHER in schools or families, by a lady professor. Terms, twice a week 2*l.* 2*s.* per quarter. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8213, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS HEAD TEACHER in a school, by a lady of considerable experience in tuition, and whose attainments are English, French, Italian, drawing, and music. A liberal salary expected. Can give good references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8215, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING GOVERNESS, by a lady experienced in tuition and competent to instruct in music, Parisian French, German, Italian, and English; also Latin to little boys. Can give the most satisfactory references; age 48. Terms 40*l.* per annum for three hours daily. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8217, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS in the neighbourhood of Falmouth; age 23. Is fully competent to teach English and French, with the rudiments of music and singing. Is the daughter of a physician, and at present holds a resident engagement in a lady's school. Address, including two stamps, Box 8219, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS in London, the neighbourhood of Islington preferred; age 24. Is competent to teach English and French, and the usual branches of an English education. Stipend, if for mornings or afternoons, from 20s. to 25s. per annum; if for the day, from 30s. to 35s. according to the age and number of pupils. Address, including two stamps, Box 8221, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS in a family where music is not required, by a lady 40 years of age, and capable of teaching French and English. Would not object to take the charge of her pupils' wardrobe. Salary required nominal. Address, including two stamps, Box 8223, 10, Wellington-street Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT TEACHER in a school, or **GOVERNESS** in a family (daily or resident), by a young lady who has had much experience in the tuition and management of children. She is competent to impart a sound English education; with French (grammatically). Salary from 15s. to 30s. Would not object to receive lessons from masters in lieu of salary. Testimonials from the parents of late pupils, and first-class references from others. Is a member of the Church of England; age 26. Address, including two stamps, Box 8225, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, &c.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, Redlands, near Bristol.—YOUTHS may be duly PREPARED for the Universities, for Professional and General Puruits, or for Competitive Examinations.

TWO YOUNG LADIES wanted, on greatly reduced terms, to fill Unexpected Vacancies. School re-opens on the 28th. Locality Devonshire. Address, "B. L." (No. 579), 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

MATHEMATICS for CAMBRIDGE.—A married clergyman, wrangler and scholar. PREPARES a few YOUNG MEN, not under 17, for HONOURS. Several pupils are just going up, and he wishes to fill the vacancies. Terms 100 guineas per annum, and 5 guineas for washing. "X. Y." Hinton-house, near Horndean, Hants.

TUITION. — LILLEY RECTORY, HERTS.—A Married Clergyman, B.A. Oxon., late Scholar of his College, sometime Second Master in a Public School, wishes to RECEIVE a few BOYS of GENTLEMEN, to whom he offers every educational advantage, with the comforts of a Home. Terms, 100 guineas. Address "Rev. E.", Lilley Rectory, Luton. Lilley is a pretty and healthy village, four miles from a town, and rail an hour from London.

THE DERBY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL. Head Master.—Rev. T. H. LINDSAY LEARY, M.A., and B.C.L. (Oxon.)

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on August 5. It prepares Pupils for the Universities, to which it has valuable exhibitions for commerce, for competitive examinations. During the past year its pupils have gained a scholarship and exhibition in Cambridge, a first-class in London University, the Mayor's prize with first-class at the Nottingham Middle-Class Oxford Examination, and also a second-class, with Mayor's prize, in the previous year.

Terms, &c., on application to the Head-Master.

READING.—BRIDGE HOUSE

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL. Principal.—The REV. GEORGE FREDERIC NOAD, D.C.L., Worcester College, Oxford, late Head Master of Holybourne Endowed Grammar-school, Hants, and formerly Principal of Kingston College, Hants.

The School will re-open Monday, August 5th. Terms for board and tuition, and other particulars, may be learned on application to the Rev. Dr. NOAD, Bridge House, Reading.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY, BONN.—

Mr. TH. STROMBERG, Graduate of Philology, authorised and only Translator of the last volume of LORD MACAULAY'S "HISTORY OF ENGLAND," and Author of Metrical Versions from the Classics, receives a few Young Gentlemen. Latin, Greek, German, &c. French by a Native Professor. Highest references.

Mr. S. will be in London from the 16th to the last of July, at CULVERWELL'S HOTEL, 21, Norfolk-street, Strand, from Eleven to One.

NAUTICAL EDUCATION.—SCHOOL

FRIGATE "CONWAY," LIVERPOOL. Captain ALFRED ROYER, R.N., Commander. THOMAS DORSON, Esq., B.A., Head Master.

The next SESSION of this Institution, established to educate and train at moderate cost Boys intended to become Officers in the Merchant Service, will COMMENCE on the 1st August next.

Terms 35 guineas per annum. Apply to the Commander, Conway, Rockferry, Birkenhead; or to BENJAMIN J. THOMSON, Secretary, No. 4, Chapel-street, Liverpool.

BERWICK GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER WANTED. The TRUSTEES of this SCHOOL will, during the ensuing month of August, proceed to the ELECTION of a HEAD MASTER.

The system of education comprises instruction in English grammar and composition, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, geography, and history, and in the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages.

The Head Master will be entitled to occupy and use, free from taxes, the premises belonging to the establishment, consisting of a commodious dwelling-house and a school house, in which upwards of eighty boys may be taught.

The annual revenue of the school, arising from its endowment, amounts to about 190l., two-thirds of which the trustees are permitted to assign to the Head Master. Of the fees, which (except with some modifications as to the sons of freemen) are presently fixed at Two Guineas per Quarter, one-half will be assigned to the Head Master, the remainder being applicable to the payment of an assistant and to the formation of a reserve fund. The other emoluments of the Head Master arise from boarders.

It is desirable that the new Master should commence his duties at the re-opening of the school in August.

Candidates will be pleased to send copies of their testimonials on or before the 27th July inst., to the Clerk to the Trustees, at the Corporation's Treasurer's Office, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

By order of the Trustees.

THOS. CAIRNS, Secretary.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, July 2, 1861.

WANTED, after the Midsummer Vacation, by a Clergyman in the North of England, a YOUNG MAN about 18 years of age, to ASSIST in TEACHING the JUNIOR CLASSES in his School. One who has received a good education, and wishes to continue his studies, would receive assistance in them from the Principal.

Apply to "Rev. M. A.", Broombank House, Sheffield.

TO GRADUATES in CLASSICAL HONOURS.—A clergyman in Brighton, who takes a few pupils, REQUIRES the HELP of a GENTLEMAN, to instruct in classics, and take charge of the younger boys in play hours. Remuneration 100l. a year, and board.

"Rev. H.", Uckfield, Sussex.

WANTED ENGAGEMENTS as VISITING MASTER, in London or suburbs—Ladies' or Gentlemen's Schools and Families. English, writing, arithmetic, globes, book-keeping, Junior German, French. Terms moderate; distance no object. References.

Address "L. E. H.", 4, Northumberland-street, West Strand, W.C.

AS MATHEMATICAL MASTER or TUTOR, by a graduate of Cambridge (17th Wrangler and Scholar of his college). Has had three years' experience in tuition. A public school and the vicinity of London preferred. Advertiser is also thoroughly master of the French and German languages, and has a good knowledge of music.

Age 29. Address C. J. RECORDEN, B.A., Trimley, near Ipswich.

WANTED, by an experienced Lady, an ENGAGEMENT as DAILY or MORNING GOVERNESS. Acquirements, English thoroughly, good music, French acquired abroad, and the rudiments of Latin. Good references. The neighbourhood of St. John's-wood, Notting-hill, or the West-end of London.

Address "A. J.", 6, Cromwell-terrace, Westbourne-park, Bayswater.

TO SCHOOLS.—A gentleman, of 12 years' experience in teaching, who is an excellent penman and good arithmetician, well acquainted with the French language, and capable of teaching elementary Latin, REQUIRES a RE-ENGAGEMENT.

Address "R. E.", No. 1, Inkermann-terrace, St. Helen's, Norwich.

A YOUNG LADY, wishing for some employment, seeks a SITUATION either as USEFUL COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER to a LADY, or as GOVERNESS to CHILDREN under 10 years. Salary 20s.

Address "W. M." (No. 574), 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY desires a SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a private family. Besides her native language, she has a thorough knowledge of French, having been chiefly educated in Paris, and has some knowledge of English. She is proficient in music and singing, and is well instructed in the usual branches of scholastic education. Kind treatment and a comfortable home more considered than high salary.

Application, pre-paid, to the Misses MACLEA, Establishment for Young Ladies, 33, Zeughaus-market, Hamburg.

TO PRINCIPALS of LADIES' SCHOOLS.

The friends of a YOUNG LADY, in her 16th year, desire to PLACE her in a school for two years; in return for her services they require board and good instruction in music and French. She is quite capable of superintending the practice of music, and of teaching English, writing, and arithmetic, also the rudiments of French to the junior pupils.

Address "B. A.", post-office, Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

PRINCIPALS of SCHOOLS requiring ENGLISH or FOREIGN MASTERS are invited to forward particulars to Mr. GEORGE SEELEY, No. 6, Adam-street, Strand, who has many well-qualified School Assistants of various attainments on his list.

SCHOOLS, GOVERNESSES, TUTORS, &c.—Professor BIVIER and Co., Scholastic Agents, 48, Regent-street, W., recommend the best English and foreign Governesses, Tutors, Assistant-Masters, and Schools in all parts of England and the Continent. No charge to Principals. Competent teachers registered free.

EXCHANGE of PUPILS.—A Clergyman, M.A. Oxon., who prepares young men for the Army and the Universities (terms 150l. a year), would be glad to TAKE ONE PUPIL in EXCHANGE for his TWO LITTLE BOYS, ages 8 and 10, for whom he seeks a good sound education.

Address "B. M." (No. 576), CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

THE PROPRIETOR of a SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL for BOYS, in the North of England, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to succeed him at Christmas 1861.

For particulars, address "A. X.", care of Messrs Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

FAMILY EDUCATION.—GENEVA.—A lady is anxious to RECOMMEND an EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, limited to twelve young ladies, and conducted by an English lady and her husband (a French gentleman), with the aid of a German Governess and Professors. Terms inclusive 80l. A vacancy for a Governess pupil; terms inclusive for two years 80l.

Prospectus and particulars will be furnished on application to "S. C.", 21, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.

TO LITERARY and MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS.—Mr. C. FABIAN is open to ENGAGEMENTS to deliver his New Musical Entertainment, with Vocal Illustrations, assisted by Miss Nina Vincent.

Address Fox's Music Repository, Gloucester-place, Brixton, S.

SECRETARY, CURATOR, or LIBRARIAN.—A gentleman, who has held for several years the office of Principal Secretary to one of the most important Literary Institutions in the North of England, and of Public Examiner to one of the largest Educational Unions in the kingdom, is anxious to OBTAIN an APPOINTMENT in or near London. First-class testimonials and references. Salary moderate.

Address "M. J." (No. 574), 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

ACCIDENTS of ALL KINDS, and FROM ANY CAUSE, may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 2s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1000l. at death by Accident, or 6s. weekly for injury. No extra premium for Volunteers. One Person in every Twelve insured is injured yearly by Accident. 75,000l. has been already paid as compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 3, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income 40,000l.—Capital One Million.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64 Cornhill, E.C., January 1861.

BEATSON'S GREEK IAMBIC VERSE. PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES on the COMPOSITION of GREEK IAMBIC VERSE: with a Treatise on the Dramatic, Tragic, Metrical Systems, the Iambic Metre, and an Outline of Attic Prosody. By the Rev. B. W. BEATSON, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge. 7th Edition, 12mo. 3s. cloth.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.; and WHITTAKER and Co.

THROWER'S ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS. QUESTIONS in ARITHMETIC. By WILLIAM THROWER, Arithmetical Master in the English Department of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, Birmingham. New Edition, 12mo. 2s. cloth.

Also, ANSWERS to the QUESTIONS in the above. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co. Birmingham: H. WRIGHT.

CRADOCK'S GENUINE EDITION of JOSEPH GUY'S ARITHMETIC. GUY'S SCHOOL ARITHMETIC; with the First Question of every Series in each Rule worked at length. The 29th Edition, corrected and thoroughly revised. 2s. cloth.

London: CRADOCK and Co.; WHITTAKER and Co.; and SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., the only publishers of Joseph Guy's School Books; complete Lists of which may be had on application.

CRADOCK'S GENUINE EDITION of JOSEPH GUY'S GEOGRAPHY. GUY'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY; with which is now added Physical Geography. The 23rd Edition, revised, enlarged, and thoroughly corrected, by WILLIAM COOKE STAFFORD. Illustrated with 7 Maps, royal 18mo. price 3s. red.

London: CRADOCK and Co.; WHITTAKER and Co.; and SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., the only publishers of Joseph Guy's School Books; complete Lists of which may be had on application.

For Junior Classes in Schools, late Learners, the Self-taught, and others. Price 3s. 6d., the Seventh Edition of

BEARD'S LATIN MADE EASY: an Introduction to the Reading of Latin, comprising a Grammar and Exercise Book; with an English Latin and Latin-English Vocabulary, an Index of Subjects, and a Supplement, containing Tables of Verbs.

A KEY to the above, consisting of Translations of the Latin and English Exercises, may be had, price 2s.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationer's-hall-court.

DE PORQUET'S FRENCH EDUCATIONAL WORKS: DE PORQUET'S Le TRESOR de l'ECOLIER FRANCAIS, for turning English into French at Sight. 3s. 6d.

DE PORQUET'S FIRST FRENCH READING-BOOK; or Lives of Celebrated Children. With Explanatory Notes. 2s. 6d.

DE PORQUET'S FRENCH-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-FRENCH POCKET-Dictionary. 4s. 6d. bound.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., and may be had of the Author at his Scholastic Agency, 14, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

NEW AND GREATLY IMPROVED EDITIONS of DR. McCULLOCH'S READING BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS.

FIRST READING-BOOK 14s.

SECOND READING-BOOK 3s.

THIRD READING-BOOK 10s.

FOURTH READING-BOOK and SYNOPSIS OF SPELLING 1s. 6d.

SERIES of LESSONS in Prose and Verse 2s.

COURSE of READING in Science and Literature 3s.

These books are intended for the use of schools where the general mental culture of the pupil, as well as his proficiency in the art of reading, is studiously and systematically aimed at. They form, collectively, a progressive series, so constructed and graduated as to conduct the pupil, by regular stages, from the elementary sounds of the language to its highest and most complex forms of speech; and each separate book is also progressively arranged—the lessons which are more easily read and understood always taking the lead, and preparing the way for those of greater difficulty.

The subject-matter of the Books is purposely miscellaneous. Yet it is always of a character to excite the interest and enlarge the knowledge of the reader. And with the design of more effectually promoting his mental growth and nurture, the various topics are introduced in an order conformable to that in which the chief faculties of the juvenile mind are usually developed.

That the moral feelings of the pupil may not be without their proper stimulus and nutriment, the lessons are pervaded throughout by the religious and Christian element.

The Publishers confidently invite the attention of Teachers to the New Editions of these works, in the belief that, after the thorough revision to which they have just been subjected by the Author, they will be found to be in all respects adapted to the present advanced state of Education.

* The New Editions may now be had from any Bookseller, except of the "First" and "Second" Books, which will be issued shortly.

Edinburgh: OLIVER and BOYD. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS. WILSON'S TREATISE on ENGLISH PUNCTUATION: designed for Letter- Writers, Authors, Printers, and Correctors of the Press, and for the Use of Schools and Academies. With an Appendix. 4th Edition, 6s.

A BON CHAT BON RAT—TIT for TAT. A new and Idiomatic Course of Instruction in the French Language. By CHRISTOPHER DAGOBERT. Price 1s.

SMALLFIELD'S PRINCIPLES of ENGLISH PUNCTUATION; preceded by brief Explanations of the Parts of Speech. New Edition, 1s.

BURNAP'S LECTURES to YOUNG MEN on the Cultivation of the Mind, the Formation of Character, and the Conduct of Life. Price 9d.

THE VIOLET; or, Select Poetry for all Times. 4th Edition, 6d.

EDWARD T. WHITFIELD, 178, Strand.

"None are superior."—*Art Journal*.
 "There are the finest."—*Photographic News*.
 "Brilliant and full of life."—*Athenaeum*.
ALBUM PORTRAITS,
 10 for 10s.
 LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, Cheapside, two doors
 from Bow Church.
 Dressing-rooms and attendants.—Albums to hold 50, 10s.

Just published, price 2s. 6d. cloth.
THE EIGHTEENTH EDITION of the
 NEW INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY, in a Series
 of Lessons, with an Appendix of Problems on the Globes,
 and Questions and Exercises for each Lesson. Edited by J. O.
 BUTLER, London.
 W. WALKER and Co., 106, Strand, W.C.

Ready with the August Magazines.
BEETON'S ILLUMINATED FAMILY
 BIBLE. Part I. Price 2s. A specimen part post free
 for twenty-four stamps.
 London: S. O. BEETON, 243, Strand, W.C.; and all
 Booksellers.

This day, fcp. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.
SHAKESPEARE'S CURSE: and other
 Poems.
 London: BOSWORTH and HARRISON, 215, Regent-street.

Post 8vo. cloth, price 5s.
THE LAST TRAVELS of IDA
 PFEIFFER, inclusive of a Visit to Madagascar. With
 a Biography of the Authoress from her own Notes.
 London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, and ROUTLEDGE.

W. JOHNSTON, NEW and SECOND-
 HAND BOOKSELLER, 3, Queen-street, Cheapside.
 New Books supplied at a liberal discount. Books of every
 description, and in any quantity, purchased on equitable
 terms.

CHEAP BOOKS AT MUDIE'S LIBRARY.
PURCHASERS OF BOOKS for Public or
 Private Libraries, are recommended to obtain C. E.
 MUDIE'S REVISED LIST of Surplus Copies of Recent
 Works withdrawn from his Library for SALE. This List
 contains "Silas Marner," "Essays and Reviews," Davis's
 "Explorations in Carthage," and more than One Thousand
 other works of the past and present season, at greatly reduced
 prices.
 CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London;
 Cross-street, Manchester, and New-street, Birmingham.

NOW READY, at all the LIBRARIES.

The Third Edition of **CRISPEN KEN**. By the
 Author of "Miriam May." 2 vols. 21s.

LOVING and BEING LOVED. By the Author
 of "Zingra the Gipsy," &c. 2 vols. 21s.

EDMONDSON: a Family Chronicle. 10s. 6d.

SWEETHEARTS and WIVES. By
 MARGUERITA A. POWER. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

THE CASTLE and COTTAGE in SPAIN.
 2 vols. 21s.

An ANSWER to the Rev. HENRY BRISTOW
 WILSON'S ESSAY on the "NATIONAL CHURCH." By
 JAMES WATLAND JOYCE, M.A. 8vo. 6s.

HISTORY of the CHURCH of ENGLAND,
 from the Death of Elizabeth to the Present Time. By the
 Rev. G. G. PERCY. Vol. I. 21s.

PHILOSOPHY on the SCIENCE of TRUTH.
 By JAMES HAIG, M.A. 10s. 6d.

THE LEADERS of PUBLIC OPINION in
 IRELAND. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

An ANSWER to Mr. BADEN POWELL'S
 ESSAY on the STUDY of the EVIDENCES of CHRIS-
 TIANITY. By Dr. LEE, of Trinity College, Dublin. 8vo. 5s.
 SAUNDERS, OTLEY, and Co., 65, Brook-street,
 Hanover-square.

INTERESTING TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
 AND TO ALL CONNECTED WITH JOURNALISM;
 ALSO
 TO LITERARY SOCIETIES, PUBLIC LIBRARIES,
 CLUB HOUSES, NEWS ROOMS, ETC.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS CENSUS
 for 1861; showing the Newspaper Population of the
 United Kingdom, its Growth from 1665, and its Expansion
 since the Abolition of the Stamp Duty in 1855; including the
 Births and Deaths in 1860; together with a Statistical and
 General Account of its Present Position; also Tabular
 Summaries showing the Newspaper Politics in each County
 throughout the Kingdom.

"The growth and state of
 the old newspaper press, or
 what was termed the high-
 priced journals, and the use
 and marked development of
 the young cheap press (more
 familiarly known as the penny
 papers) are worthy of study,
 as the pioneers of public
 opinion for the past, and as
 beacons for the future."—*New*
Quarterly Review.
 "The Newspaper Press Cen-
 sus is annually taken. It is
 very carefully done, and to it
 we are indebted for several
 very interesting facts in new-
 paper statistics."—*Critic*.

This work embraces the period between 1665 and 1861. Be-
 ginning with a survey of the LONDON PAPERS, it shows the
 number existing to January 1861; distinguishing the CLASS
 JOURNALS, which form a great mass, and represent numerous
 interests. The METROPOLITAN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, and those
 known by the name of the FOREIGN PRESS OF LONDON, are
 separately noticed, and an account is given of the SUBURBAN
 PAPERS. The birth and growth of the PROVINCIAL NEW-
 SPAPERS are shown in different summaries, and the number of
 papers in each county is given; the increase since the aboli-
 tion of the stamp-duty being also shown. The rise and pro-
 gress of the Newspapers extant in WALES, SCOTLAND, and
 IRELAND are exhibited, and include the CLASS JOURNALS pub-
 lished in Scotland and Ireland. The growth of the Newspaper
 Press Family throughout the kingdom, from 1665, is shown
 at four different periods, thus exhibiting the old, middle-aged,
 and young of the family. The CENSUS shows also the dif-
 ferent towns in the United Kingdom where Newspapers have
 been established since the abolition of the penny duty. The
 growth of the GREAT PRICES throughout the kingdom is par-
 ticularly noticed, and one of the summaries shows the cities
 and towns throughout the kingdom in which DAILY PAPERS
 are published. The POLITICS of the Newspapers throughout
 the kingdom are exhibited in Tabular Summaries, embracing
 each of the counties; and the increase of journalism on the
 "Liberal" side, and the diminution on the "Conservative"
 side, are also indicated in the Summaries. The number of
 BIRTHS and DEATHS of the Newspaper Press Family during
 the last year is shown, and the exact number of survivors is
 given.

Published by ARTHUR HALL and Co., Paternoster-row,
 London, price 1s.; and to be had, free by post for twelve
 stamps of Messrs. JOHNSON and GREEN, Southampton.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.
HURST AND BLACKETT'S
 NEW WORKS.

THE OKAVANGO RIVER: a Narrative
 of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES
 JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of "Lake Ngami." 8vo.
 with Portrait of the Author and numerous Illustrations,
 21s. bound. [Next week.]

HENRY IV. and MARIE de MEDICI:
 from Original and Authentic Sources. By MISS FREER.
 2 vols., with Portraits, 21s.

"Miss Freer's ability and research have raised her to a
 conspicuous position among our historical writers. Among
 the most prominent of her qualities is a rare spirit of moder-
 ation and impartiality. Important and eventful as the
 reign of Henry IV. was, its details are little known by
 general readers among us, and, therefore, in presenting so
 complete and interesting a narrative Miss Freer has done
 good service to the public, besides enhancing her own well-
 earned reputation."—*Sun*.

A SAUNTER THROUGH THE WEST-
 END. By LEIGH HUNT. 1 vol.

"This book is ever fresh. Few men felt, as Leigh Hunt
 did, the human poetry of the old memories that crowd
 upon the lettered and thoughtful rambler about London
 streets. His gentle, genial humour shines always in a book
 like this—worthy companion to his 'Town' and 'Old Court
 Suburb.'"—*Examiner*.

JAVA; or, How to Manage a Colony:
 Showing a Practical Solution of the Questions now affect-
 ing British India. By J. W. B. MONEY, Esq. 2 vols.

NOTHING NEW. By the Author of "JOHN
 HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN." Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS,
 A.R.A. 5s. bound, forming Vol. XVII. of Hurst and
 Blackett's Standard Library of Cheap Editions.

"Nothing New" displays all those superior merits which
 have made "John Halifax" one of the most popular works
 of the day."—*Post*.

RECOLLECTIONS of a FOX-HUNTER.
 By "SCRUTATOR." 1 vol. with Illustrations.
 "Scrutator's" best production."—*Sunday Times*.

A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS. By J. C.
 JEAFFRESON, Esq. New, revised, and cheaper Edition.
 In 1 Vol. 10s. 6d. bound.
 "A pleasant, very readable book."—*Athenaeum*.

THE NEW NOVELS.
UNDER THE SPELL. By the Author of
 "GRANDMOTHER'S MONEY," "WILDFLOWER,"
 &c. 3 Vols.

"This is the best story hitherto written by a very pleasant
 novelist. It is essentially and throughout a good story,
 rapid and rich in incident, that nobody will leave unfinished.
 It is one of the pleasantest and wholesomest of the novels of
 the season."—*Examiner*.

PAUL FOSTER'S DAUGHTER. By
 DUTTON COOK. 3 vols.

"Paul Foster's Daughter" is a tale redolent of life and
 humanity. The interest never flags."—*John Bull*.

A FAMILY HISTORY. By the Author of
 "The Queen's Pardon," &c. 3 vols.

HOMELESS; or, a Poet's Inner Life.
 By M. GOLDSCHMIDT, Author of "Jacob Bendixen."

"There is much that is eloquent and beautiful in this
 book."—*Athenaeum*.

THINKING and ACTING. By a CLERGY-
 MAN'S DAUGHTER. Author of "Helen Lindsay," &c.
 "There is a charm about this work which immediately
 captivates the reader."—*Messenger*.

BOOKS BOUGHT, to any amount, and
 the lowest price given for immediate cash, thereby
 saving the delay, uncertainty, and expense of public auction,
 by a second-hand bookseller of 25 years' standing. N.B. Cata-
 logues gratis and post-free for one stamp. 50,000 vols. of books.
 Apply to T. MILLARD, 70, Newgate-street.

THE TIMES, Post, or Globe POSTED the
 evening of publication, at 2s. a quarter; *Herald* or
Chronicle, 20s.; *Daily News* or *Evening Herald*, 15s.; *The*
Times, second edition, 30s.; ditto, second day, 18s. 6d.
 Answers required and orders prepaid.
 JAMES BARKER, 19, Throgmorton-street, Bank.
 Established thirty years.

WANTED by an ENGLISH GENTLE-
 MAN, Age 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT as English,
 Italian, or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary,
 Reader, Translator, Teacher, or otherwise. First-rate City
 and West-End References offered.
 Address (pp.) "Mr. C." 33, Great Portland-street, Regent-st.

CONTINENTAL TOUR for YOUNG
 GENTLEMEN during their holidays, to combine in-
 struction with recreation.—A married clergyman, M.A. of
 Cambridge, who has travelled much, and is about to accom-
 pany one young gentleman there for a two months' tour, will
 be happy to take charge of one or two others also. Terms
 moderate.
 Address "M. A." Smith's Reading-room, 76, Strand.

HOLIDAYS.—TOUR on the CON-
 TINENT.—A gentleman, who is to take a tour on the
 Continent with a few young gentlemen during the Midsummer
 holidays, is desirous of having two or three more YOUNG
 GENTLEMEN to JOIN his party. Moderate expenses. Un-
 exceptionable references. References exchanged.
 Write to "M. B. B. A." Post-office, Ealing-common,
 Ealing, Middlesex.

OPTICAL IMPROVEMENTS.—"We
 have observed with much pleasure an important dis-
 covery in the science of optics, perfected by Mr. Bernard
 Davis. It appears to us that his method of grinding spec-
 tacle lenses is much superior to any we have seen before, in-
 asmuch, from their peculiar transparency, they can easily be
 adapted to any sight. We have no doubt that the most im-
 perfect sight may be surprisingly assisted by this novel dis-
 covery."—*Medical Circular*, Nov. 16, 1859.

Descriptive Catalogues of Microscopes, Telescopes, Spec-
 tacles, &c. for Two Stamps.
 BERNARD DAVIS, 430, Euston-road, London, Optician
 to the Ophthalmic Institutions.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW,
 No. CCXIX, is published THIS DAY.

- CONTENTS.
 1. De Quincy and his Works.
 2. Montalembert's Monks of the West.
 3. Translators of Virgil.
 4. Maine on Ancient Law.
 5. Scottish Character.
 6. Russia on the Amoor.
 7. Cavour.
 8. Democracy on its Trial.
 JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
 No. CCXXXI, was published on SATURDAY last.

1. Popular Education in England.
 2. Literary Remains of Albert Dürer.
 3. Carthage.
 4. Novels of Fernan Caballero.
 5. Watson's Life of Porson.
 6. The Countess of Albany, the Last Stuarts, and Alfred.
 7. Buckle on Civilization in Spain and Scotland.
 8. Du Chailu's Equatorial Adventures.
 9. Church Reformation in Italy.
 London: LONGMAN and Co. Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK.

THE TECHNOLOGIST: a Monthly
 Record of Science, applied to Art and Manufacture.
 Price 6d. Edited by P. L. SIMMONDS, Vol. I., cloth boards,
 with numerous Illustrations, price 7s. 6d., is now ready.
 KENT and Co., Paternoster-row.

This day is published, in fcp. 8vo. price 5s., cloth.
OBSCURE TEXTS of SCRIPTURE
 ILLUSTRATED. By MARY C. HUME.
 London: GEORGE MANWARING, 8, King William-street,
 Strand.

Just published, Fourth Edition, price 2s. 6d.
FABLES de GAY traduites en vers
 Français par le Chevalier de Chatelet, traducteur
 de "Monks of Kijereu."
 London: ROLANDI, No. 20, Berners-street, W.

ROBERT COCKS AND CO.'S LIST of POPULAR
MUSIC.

MUSIC for SCHOOLS and the COLO-
NIES, &c.—The 27th Edition.—HAMILTON'S
 MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE, 4s.;
 Hamilton's Modern Instructions for Singing, 10th edition, 5s.;
 Hamilton's Dictionary of 3500 Musical Terms, 6th edition, 1s.;
 Clarke's Catechism on the Rudiments of Music, 6th edition,
 1s. N.B. Gratis and post free, a Catalogue of New School
 Music, also a list of New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

CLARKE'S CATECHISM of the RUDI-
MENTS of MUSIC, 6th edition, 1s. "No child learning
 music should be without it. . . . To schools invaluable."—
Morning Chronicle.

HALF-HOURS at the ORGAN: being
 Selections and Extracts from the Works of the
 best ancient and modern Composers, arranged in a familiar
 style for that instrument, by JOHN BISHOP, 12 books, 3s.
 each, or complete in one volume, cloth boards, 30s.

SIXTY-FIFTH EDITION.—HAMIL-
TON'S celebrated DICTIONARY of 3500 MUSICAL
TERMS, &c. Newly edited of JOHN BISHOP, of Cheltenham.
 6th edition, price 1s. "The most useful book on musical
 matters extant."—*Leamington Magnet*.

MESSRS. ROBERT COCKS and Co. are,
 as heretofore, prepared to open accounts, professional
 or in the trade, either in town or country. Reference in
 London are requested. Returns to be made at the end of each
 quarter. Catalogues, circulars of terms, &c., gratis and postage
 free. N.B. A Catalogue of 6000 Pianoforte Works, also a
 Catalogue of 1000 songs, with key, compass, &c., marked.
 Address ROBERT COCKS and Co., 6, New Burlington-street,
 Regent-street, W. Publishers to the Queen and to the Em-
 peror Napoleon III. And of all Musicians.

NATHAN the WISE: a Dramatic Poem.
 In Five Acts. By G. E. LESSING. Translated from
 the German, with a Biography of Lessing, and a Critical
 Survey of his Position, Writings, &c. By Dr. ADOLPHUS
 REICH.

"There is a general tone about Dr. Reich's translation
 which is very like the original—a certain dryness and laconic
 force of expression that constantly reminds us of the original."
 —*Westminster Review*.
 "In thought the most matured, and in form the most
 finished production of one of the greatest authors of whom the
 Germans can boast. Dr. Reich, in the spirit and the
 execution of his translation, has done full justice to the
 original."—*Literary Gazette*.

London: A. W. HENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate Without.
 Seventh edition, fcp. 2s. 6d. sewed; or, 3s. cloth.
THE WATER CURE in CHRONIC
DISEASE: an Exposition of the Causes, Progress, and
 Termination of Various Chronic Diseases of the Digestive
 Organs, Lungs, Nerves, Limbs, and skin; and of their Treat-
 ment by Water and other Hygienic Means. By JAMES
 MARY GULLY, M.D., L.R.C.S., and F.R.F.S. Edinburgh.
 F.R.M.C.S. London, &c.

"Dr. Gully has published a large and elaborate work on the
 Water Cure, which is, we think, the best treatise on the sub-
 ject that has yet appeared."—*Westminster Review*.
 "Dr. Gully's book is evidently written by a well educated
 medical man. This work is by far the most scientific that we
 have seen on hydrophaty."—*Athenaeum*.
 "Of all the expositions which have been published respecting
 the Water Cure, this is the most tangible and complete."
 —*Literary Gazette*.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationers'-hall-
 court.

New Edition, just published, 1s., or by post, 13 stamps;
 Abridged Edition, three stamps.
A PRACTICAL TREATISE on ARTI-
FICIAL TEETH, and the only effective mode of supply-
 ing them without extracting stumps, and without metals,
 springs, or wires, by means of GABRIEL'S Soft Flexible
 CORALITE GUMS, warranted to prove successful even when
 all other methods fail. None but pure first-class materials and
 workmanship employed, and supplied at half the usual cost.
 Chapter I.—Artificial Teeth and soft Coralite Gums.
 Chapter II.—Natural Teeth, their Diseases and Remedy.
 Chapter III.—Effect of Improper Mastication on the Dige-
 tive Organs.

Chapter IV.—Beauty of the Face dependent on the Teeth.
 Chapter V.—Toothache; its Cure.
 Chapter VI.—Decay in Front Teeth, and Gabriel's Patent
 White Enamel.

"Gabriel's improvements are a great success; their system
 saves much money, more disappointment, and still more
 annoyance."—*Morning Herald*.

Published by SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.; or of the
 Author, Mr. GABRIEL, 21, Old Jewry, London, E.C.,
 by appointment to the Prince D'Ortigue, 27, Harley-street,
 Cavendish-square; and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Liverpool:
 134, Duke-street. Birmingham: 65, New-street.

SAXBY'S NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.
In post 8vo., with 77 Diagrams, price 5s. cloth.
PROJECTION AND CALCULATION OF
the SPHERE, for Young Sea Officers: being a Com-
plete Initiation into Nautical Astronomy. By S. M. SAXBY,
R.N., Principal Instructor of Naval Engineers, H.M. Steam
Reserve; late of Calcut College, Cambridge.
London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

In 12mo. stout Volume, price 5s.
KEY TO HINDUSTANI; or, an Easy
Method of Acquiring Hindustani in the Original
Character, arranged on the plan of an English Spelling Book.
By HYDER JUNG BAHADUR, late Governor of the
Madras University.
London: JAMES MADDEN, 3, Leadenhall-street.

Two Shillings.
ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH and of FRENCH
HISTORY. By DAWSON W. TURNER, M.A.
Head Master of the Royal Institution School, Liverpool.

By the same.
ANALYSIS OF ROMAN HISTORY. 2s.
ANALYSIS OF GRECIAN HISTORY. 2s.
London: PARKER, SON, and BOURN, West Strand.

Will be ready on the 1st August, Part I. of
THE USEFUL PLANTS OF GREAT
BRITAIN. Illustrated by JOHN E. SOWERBY,
described by C. P. JOHNSON. To be completed in 12 Parts,
Coloured, at 3s. per Part. Each Part will contain 24 Figures
and Descriptions.
Prospectuses may be had on application to JOHN E.
SOWERBY, 3, Mead-place, Lambeth, S.; and Messrs. KENT and
CO., 23, Paternoster-row, E.C.

On the 25th instant, 12mo. price 1s. 6d., cloth.
ONE THOUSAND ARITHMETICAL
TESTS; or, the EXAMINER'S ASSISTANT, specially
adapted by a novel arrangement for Examination purposes,
but also suited for general use in Schools. By T. S. CAYZER,
Head-Master of Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Bristol.

ANSWERS to the 1000 ARITHMETICAL
TESTS. Price 1s. 6d.
GRIFFITH and FARRAN, Corner of St. Paul's Church-yard.

Just published, on a large sheet, price 2s. plain, 2s. 6d. tints.
PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY for the use
of CHILDREN: presenting at one view ILLUSTRATIONS
of the various GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS, thus im-
parting clear and definite ideas of their meaning.

GRIFFITH and FARRAN, Corner of St. Paul's Church-yard.

DARNELL'S COPY-BOOKS.
A SHORT and CERTAIN ROAD to a GOOD
HANDWRITING: being a Series of Copy-books gradually
advancing from the simple stroke to a superior small-hand.
Large Post, 16 numbers, 6d. each; Foolscap, 24 numbers (the
three last consisting of Ladies' Angular Writing), 5d. each.
Fep. cream wove, marble covers, 4d.

"For teaching writing, I would recommend the use of
Darnell's Copy-books; I have noticed a marked improvement
wherever they have been used."—Report of Mr. Maye (N.S.
Organizer of Schools) to the Worcester Diocesan Board of
Education.

A Specimen Number of either Series sent Post Free on re-
ceipt of the amount in stamps.

DARNELL'S GRAMMAR MADE INTELLI-
GIBLE to CHILDREN. 1s. cloth.

DARNELL'S SHORT and CERTAIN ROAD to
READING. 6d. cloth.

DARNELL'S ARITHMETIC MADE INTELLI-
GIBLE. 1s. 6d. cloth.

A KEY to DITTO. Price 1s.
GRIFFITH and FARRAN, Corner of St. Paul's Church-yard.

DR. CORNWELL'S EDUCATIONAL
WORKS.

"Dr. Cornwell ranks among our very best editors of
educational treatises. We have for many years used his
'English School Grammar,' his 'Young Composer,' and his
'School Geography,' as text-books; and can testify, from
daily experience, that, in practical utility to private stu-
dents, and in perfect adaptation to the purposes of public
instruction, they cannot be surpassed. The four latest con-
tributions to the editor's educational series fully maintain
his high reputation. The 'Geography for Beginners' fur-
nishes an admirable initiation into the author's more elabo-
rate manual of 'School Geography'; the Map Book for
Beginners is equal, in point of execution, to any atlas of
its size which we have seen; while the 'Book of Blank
Maps,' and the 'Book of Map Projections,' at once suggest
and supply the true and only data for the rational and
effective teaching of geography. On the whole we can, with
the utmost confidence, recommend these and the other
works of Dr. Cornwell to all who are engaged in the educa-
tion of youth."—Macphail's Literary Review.

Just published,
MAP BOOK for BEGINNERS, 1s. 6d.; 2s. 6d.
coloured.

BOOK of BLANK MAPS, 1s.

BOOK of MAP PROJECTIONS, 1s.

GEOGRAPHY for BEGINNERS, 8th Edition,
1s.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, 30th Edition,
3s. 6d.; with Maps, 5s. 6d.

A SCHOOL ATLAS, 2s. 6d. plain; 4s.
coloured.

ALLEN and CORNWELL'S GRAMMAR,
31st Edition, 2s. red; 1s. 9d. cloth.

GRAMMAR for BEGINNERS, 37th Edition,
1s. cloth; 9d. sewed.

THE YOUNG COMPOSER, 24th Edition,
1s. 6d.

SELECT ENGLISH POETRY, 11th Edition,
4s.

CORNWELL and FITCH'S SCIENCE of
ARITHMETIC, 7th Edition, 4s. 6d.

ARITHMETIC for BEGINNERS, 5th Edition,
1s. 6d.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.; HAMILTON,
ADAMS, and Co. Edinburgh: OLIVER and BOYD.

D. NUTT'S LIST OF POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS.

NEW FRENCH READING BOOKS.
2nd Edition, revised, in 1 vol. 12mo. neatly bound in cloth, 3s.

CONTES PAR EMILE SOUVESTRE.
Edited, with Notes, Grammatical and Explanatory,
and a short Biography of the Author. By AUGUSTUS
JESSOP, M.A., Head Master of King Edward Vith.'s School,
Norwich.

"The Editor has performed his task well, both his bio-
graphy and notes being excellent."—*Athenaeum*

12mo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.
BIOGRAPHIES MILITAIRES: a French
Reading Book for Military Students, containing Sketches of
the Lives of the following eminent Warriors—Duguesclin,
Bayard, Turenne, Saxe, Moreau, Ney, Kleber. By TH.
KÄRCHER, French Master at the Royal Military Academy
at Woolwich.

LATIN AND GREEK.
By the Rev. C. H. ADAMS.

Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and formerly one of the
Masters at Winchester College.

LATIN EXERCISES, adapted to the arrangement
of the Eton and Edward the IVth. Latin Grammar. Neatly
bound in cloth, 12mo. price 2s. 6d.

LATIN DELECTUS, adapted to the arrangement
of the Eton and Edward the IVth. Latin Grammar; with a
Lexicon and Notes. Seventh Thousand. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

GREEK EXERCISES, adapted to the arrangement
of the Greek Delectus and the Rev. C. Wordsworth's Gram-
mar; with a Lexicon. Second Thousand, 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

GREEK DELECTUS, adapted to the arrangement
of the Rev. C. Wordsworth's Grammar; with a Lexicon and
Appendix. Ninth Thousand, 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

Now complete, neatly bound in 1 vol. 12mo. cloth, 9s.

THE FOUR GOSPELS in GREEK; with Pro-
legomena, Notes and References, for the use of Schools and
Colleges.

* * The Parts may still be had separately. St. Matthew,
Second Edition, 2s. 6d.; St. Mark, 1s. 6d.; St. Luke, 2s.;
St. John, 2s.

GERMAN.

LESSING'S GERMAN FABLES in Prose and
Verse, with a close English Translation and brief Notes.
8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d. The German Text alone, 8vo. sewed, 1s. 6d.

OLLENDORF'S NEW and EASY METHOD
of LEARNING the GERMAN LANGUAGE. Translated
(unabridged) from the Original French Edition. By
HENRY W. DULCKEN. 12mo. cloth, price 5s. 6d. KEY
to ditto, 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

DEMMLER'S (F. Professor at the Staff College,
Sandhurst) COMPENDIOUS GRAMMAR of the GERMAN
LANGUAGE. Second Edition, enlarged and improved.
1 vol. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

DEMMLER'S GERMAN EXERCISES. Second
Edition, enlarged and improved, 8vo. cloth, 4s.

DEMMLER'S GERMAN READER. 12mo.
cloth, 4s.

BERNARD'S (Mme.) GERMAN EQUIVA-
LENTS for ENGLISH THOUGHTS. 12mo. cloth, 5s.

TIARKS' PRACTICAL GRAMMAR of the
GERMAN LANGUAGE. 12th Edition, 12mo. cloth, 6s.

TIARKS' PROGRESSIVE GERMAN READER.
Seventh Edition, 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

TIARKS' EXERCISES, adapted to the Rules of
his German Grammar. Eleventh Edition, 12mo. cl. 3s.

TIARKS' KEY to ditto. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

TIARKS' INTRODUCTORY GRAMMAR with
Reader and Exercises. Eighth Edition, 12mo. cl. 3s. 6d.

ERMELER'S (C. F.) GERMAN READING-
BOOK. Adapted to the use of Students. By Dr. A. HEI-
MANN. 12mo. cloth, 5s.

HEIMANN'S (Dr., Professor at the London Uni-
versity) FIRST GERMAN READING-BOOK. With Notes.
12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

HEIMANN'S FIFTY LESSONS on the ELE-
MENTS of the GERMAN LANGUAGE. Third Edition,
revised, 12mo. cloth, 6s.

HEIMANN'S MATERIALS for TRANSLATING
ENGLISH into GERMAN. Second Edition, revised and
enlarged, 12mo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

BARTEL'S MODERN LINGUIST; or, Conversa-
tions in English, French, and German; with Rules for
Pronunciation, and a copious Vocabulary. Square 16mo.
cloth. Fourth Edition, 3s. 6d. In English and German
(only). 18mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

BUNGER'S (W.) GERMAN TALES and
POETRY. 12mo. cloth, 5s.

BUNGER'S GERMAN TRAVELLING CON-
VERSATION. Second Edition. Square 12mo. cl. 2s. 6d.

FISCHEL'S (Dr.) GERMAN READING-BOOK,
on an entirely new principle. With copious Notes. Second
Edition, cloth, 5s.

FRENCH.

O. C. ANGOVILLE'S (French Master at Win-
chester College) COMPLETE TREATISE on FRENCH
GRAMMAR, illustrated by numerous Exercises. Third
Edition. Thick vol. 12mo. roan, 6s. 6d.

MANIER'S FRENCH READER. In Two Parts.
32mo. cloth, 2s.

MANIER'S FRENCH PHRASE and WORD-
BOOKS, after the plan of the Abbé Bossut. 32mo. stiff
wrapper, 1s. 6d.

* * These little books will be found extremely useful to
beginners and students of the French Language.

London: D. NUTT, 270, Strand.

NOW COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.
Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 31s. 6d.
THE GENERA and SPECIES of
BRITISH BUTTERFLIES. Illustrated and Classified
according to the System now adopted in the British Museum.
By H. NOEL HUMPHREYS. This work includes every
known Species, in a series of carefully coloured Plates, in
which these beautiful insects are represented in their succe-
ssive stages of Caterpillar, Chrysalis, and Butterfly; with the
Plants on which they feed in the larva state. With Descrip-
tive Letter-press. Uniform with the "Genera of British
Moths," by the same Author.
Sent post free on receipt of a Post-Office Order for the
amount.
London: PAUL JERRARD and SON, 170, Fleet-street, E.C.

NOW COMPLETE IN TWO VOLUMES.
Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 31s. 6d. each vol.
THE GENERA of BRITISH MOTHS,
Classified according to the System now adopted in the
British Museum. By H. NOEL HUMPHREYS. Illustrated
by a Series of Pictorial Groups of Moths, accompanied by
their respective Caterpillars, and the Plants on which they
are found.
The Plates are drawn and coloured from Natural Objects,
with Descriptive Letter-press. The volumes contain a popular
account of each genus of British Moths, with a notice of every
Species it contains. All the novelties added to the Catalogue
of British Species up to the present time described, and a
large proportion of them are selected to illustrate the Genera
in which they belong.

The work is of handsome size (imperial octavo), and printed
on thick paper. It is to form a handsome drawing-room
book, as well as one of instruction and useful reference on the
subject.
Sent post free on receipt of a Post-Office Order for the
amount.
London: PAUL JERRARD and SON, 170, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE GENUINE EDITIONS of AHN'S
POPULAR EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

Dr. F. AHN'S NEW, PRACTICAL, and EASY
METHOD of LEARNING the FRENCH LANGUAGE. In
Two Parts. First Course now ready. 12mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.
Second ditto in pre-paration.

Dr. F. AHN'S NEW, PRACTICAL, and EASY
METHOD of LEARNING the GERMAN LANGUAGE.
First and Second Course. Bound in 1 vol. 12mo. cloth,
price 3s.

Dr. F. AHN'S PRACTICAL GRAMMAR of the
GERMAN LANGUAGE (intended as a Sequel to the fore-
going Work), with a Grammatical Index and a Glossary of all
the German Words occurring in the Work. 12mo. cloth, price
4s. 6d.

KEY to ditto. 12mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

Dr. F. AHN'S GERMAN and ENGLISH CON-
VERSATIONS: adapted to Practical use. *Ready shortly.*

Dr. F. AHN'S NEW, PRACTICAL, and EASY
METHOD of LEARNING the ITALIAN LANGUAGE.
First and Second Course, with a Key to the Exercises. 1 vol.
12mo. price 3s. 6d.

Dr. F. AHN'S GERMAN COMMERCIAL
LETTER-WRITER: with Explanatory Introductions in
English, and an Index of Words in French and English.
12mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

Dr. F. AHN'S FRENCH COMMERCIAL
LETTER-WRITER, on the same Plan. 12mo. cloth, price
4s. 6d.

Other Works are in preparation.

* * Please be particular to order the "Author's" Edition,
with his signature, and the publisher's monogram on
title.

London: TRÜBNER and Co., 60, Paternoster-row.

JUVENILE ENGLISHMAN'S
HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

ENGLISH HISTORY for CHILDREN. By the
Rev. J. M. NEALE. 2s. 6d.; School Edition, 1s. 8d.

HISTORY of GREECE. Edited by the Rev.
J. M. NEALE. 3s.; School Edition, 2s.

HISTORY of ROME. By the Rev. SAMUEL
FOX, M.A., F.S.A. 3s.; School Edition, 2s.

HISTORY of SPAIN. By the Rev. BENNETT G.
JOHNS. 2s. 6d.; School Edition, 1s. 8d.

HISTORY of PORTUGAL. By the Rev. J. M.
NEALE. 2s. 6d.; School Edition, 1s. 8d.

HISTORY of IRELAND. Edited by the late
Rev. T. K. ARSOLD, B.D. 2s.; School Edition, 1s. 8d.

HISTORY of SCOTLAND. By the Rev. W. B.
FLOWER, B.A. 2s. 6d.; Cheap Edition, 1s. 8d.

HISTORY of FRANCE. By the Rev. Canon
HASKOLL. 2s. 6d.; Cheap Edition, 1s. 8d.

HISTORY of ENGLAND. From the First In-
vasion to Queen Victoria. By the Rev. G. A. POOLE, M.A.,
Vicar of Welford, Northamptonshire. New Edition. 1 vol.
post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

"One of the first efforts to be of service to the Church in this
respect—written in a masculine, vigorous, classic style, ad-
mirably adapted for the perusal and instruction of the young."
—*Christian Remembrancer*.

A SHORT ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY; from
the Conclusion of the Acts of the Apostles to the Council of
Nice, A.D. 325. By the Rev. H. J. FIS, M.A., Vicar of Clifton
Campville. 1s. 6d.

READINGS from HOLY SCRIPTURE. By the
Author of "Tales of Kirkbeck," &c. In Two Parts, 8vo.
Part I., 1s. 6d.; Part II., 2s.

"These Readings from Holy Scripture have been arranged
at the wish of various persons, who find the want of some
such book to put into the hands, whether of their own chil-
dren at home, or of the children of their schools. The object
has been to keep as closely as may be to the simple Sacred
History."

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS on the PENTA-
TEUCH. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, B.A., F.L.S. 1s.

The COLLECTS and CATECHISING for every
SUNDAY and FESTIVAL throughout the Year. By the
Rev. E. G. JOHNS, Chaplain of the Blind School, Southwark.
18mo. 3s.

EASY DICTATION LESSONS. Original and
Selected. 6d.; cloth 8d. By the same Author.

"The method combines the threefold advantages of teach-
ing, spelling, and writing in the most exact manner."
—*Ecclesiastic*.

A Catalogue of Educational Works forwarded on application.
London: J. MASTERS, Aldersgate-street, and New
Bond-street.

SCHOOL BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY

LOCKWOOD AND CO.

DE FIVAS' FRENCH GRAMMAR; or, Grammaire des Grammaires. 12mo. 3s. 6d. strongly bound.

DE FIVAS' KEY to the FRENCH GRAMMAR. 3s. 6d.

DE FIVAS' NEW GUIDE to MODERN FRENCH CONVERSATION. 18mo. 2s. 6d. strongly half-bound.

DE FIVAS, BEAUTÉS des ECRIVAINS FRANÇAIS, Anciens et Modernes. 12mo. 2s. 6d. strongly bound.

DE FIVAS, INTRODUCTION à la LANGUE FRANÇAISE; ou Fables et Contes Choisis. 12mo. 2s. 6d. strongly bound.

DE FIVAS, LE TRESOR NATIONAL; or, Guide to the Translation of English into French at Sight. 12mo. 2s. 6d. strongly bound.

DE FIVAS' KEY to LE TRESOR NATIONAL. 12mo. 2s. cloth.

Lockwood and Co. beg to inform the Wholesale, School, and Retail Trade that they are now the sole publishers of the above highly popular Class Books, and are enabled to supply them on liberal terms.

EVENTS to be REMEMBERED in the HISTORY of ENGLAND: a Series of Interesting Narratives extracted from Contemporary Chronicles, or the Pages of Modern Historians. By CHARLES SELBY. 25th School Edition, royal 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.; or, with Nine Illustrations, 3s. 6d. gilt edges.

RAGONOT'S VOCABULAIRE SYMBOLIQUE ANGLO-FRANCAISE: a Symbolic French and English Vocabulary. With 850 Cuts and 9 Copper Plates. 7th Edition, 4to. 5s. cloth.

RAGONOT'S SYMBOLISCHES ENGLISCH-DEUTSCHES WORTERBUCH: a Symbolic Anglo-German Vocabulary, adapted from the above Work, and Edited by FALCK LEBAHN, Ph.D., Author of "German in One Volume," &c. 850 Cuts and 8 Lithographic Plates, 8vo. 6s. cloth.

OGORMAN'S INTUITIVE CALCULATIONS: the most Concise Methods ever published. 22nd Edition, 30th Thousand, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

OGORMAN'S BOOK-KEEPING by SINGLE and DOUBLE ENTRY. New Edition, 8vo. 5s. cloth.

OGORMAN'S PRINCE of WALES'S NEW TABLE-BOOK. New Edition, 12mo. 8d. stitched.

LA BAGATELLE, Intended to introduce Children of Five or Six Years Old to some knowledge of the French Language. Revised by Madame N. L. New Edition, much improved with new Cuts, 18mo. 2s. 6d. bound and lettered.

CHICKSEED WITHOUT CHICK-WEED: being very Easy and Entertaining Lessons for Little Children. New Edition, with beautiful Frontispiece by ANELAY, 1s. cloth. A book for every Mother.

COBWEBS to CATCH FLIES; or, Dialogues and Short Sentences, adapted to Children from the age of Three to Eight Years. With Woodcuts. 12mo. 2s. cloth; or, in 2 Parts, 1s. each, cloth limp.

TIMBS' SCHOOLDAYS of EMINENT MEN; Early Lives of Celebrated British Authors, Philosophers, and Poets; Inventors and Discoverers; Divines, Heroes, Statesmen, and Legislators. With Illustrations. 5th thousand. Fcp. 3s. 6s. cloth.

LOCKWOOD and Co., 7, Stationers'-hall-court, E.C.

JOHN TIMBS'S POPULAR WORKS.

New Editions at reduced Prices, bringing them within the reach of all.

"Any one who reads and remembers Mr. Timbs's encyclopedic varieties should ever after be a good tea-table talker, an excellent companion for children, a well-read person, and a proficient lecturer; for Mr. Timbs has stored up in this little volume ['Things not Generally Known'] more knowledge than is to be found in a hundred books that might be named."—*Athenæum*.

THE "THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN" SERIES. In 6 vols. fcap. cloth, price 15s. 6d.

GENERAL INFORMATION. 1 Vol.
CURIOSITIES OF HISTORY. 1 Vol.
CURIOSITIES OF SCIENCE. 1 Vol.
POPULAR ERRORS EXPLAINED. 1 Vol.

Or sold separately, price 2s. 6d. each.

LOCKWOOD and Co., 7, Stationers'-hall-court, E.C.

POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS, published by L. HACHETTE and Co., 18, King William-street, Strand.

Charles XII. 1s. 6d.
Télémaque. 1s. 3d.
Louis XIV. 2s. 6d.
Noel and Chapsal's French Grammar. 1s. 6d.
Exercises. 1s. 6d.
Cæsar with Latin Notes. 1s. 6d.
Horace with Latin Notes. 1s. 6d.
Virgil with Latin Notes. 2s. 6d.
Chapsal's Models of French Literature, Prose. 3s. 6d.
The Same, Poetry. 3s. 6d.
La Fontaine's Fables. 1s. 6d.

All strongly bound in boards.

Catalogues supplied by post on receipt of a postage stamp.
Hachette's Educational Catalogue.
Catalogue of General French Literature.
Catalogue alphabetically arranged with Authors' names and their several works.
List of Hachette's Greek and Latin Classics.
List of Hachette's French Railway Library.
German List.
Catalogue of School Drawing Materials.

1s. sewed; or, 1s. 6d. cloth boards.

EVERY CHILD'S HISTORY of GREECE. By EDWARD FARR. With Map and Chronological Table, and Questions at end of each Chapter.

Just published, 1s. sewed; or, 1s. 6d. cloth lettered.

EVERY CHILD'S HISTORY of FRANCE. By EDWARD FARR. With the Portraits of the 70 Monarchs, Map, and Chronological Table.

EVERY CHILD'S HISTORY of ROME. With Map of the Empire, Chronological Table, and Index, and Questions at end of each Chapter. By EDWARD FARR. 1s. sewed; 1s. 6d. cloth.

EVERY CHILD'S SCRIPTURE HISTORY. By EDWARD FARR. With two Maps—Palestine in the time of Our Saviour, and Wandering of the Children of Israel from Egypt to the Promised Land. With Questions for Examination and Chronological Table, as "Rome," 1s. sewed; 1s. 6d. cloth.

EVERY CHILD'S HISTORY of ENGLAND. By Miss CORNER. With Map, new and improved edition, with Questions at end of each chapter. 1s. sewed; 1s. 6d. cl.

The Press have universally praised Corner's Accurate Histories for School and family Reading.

CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORIES. Thirteen in Series, commencing at the earliest period and continued down to the present time, in addition to their general truthfulness as records of public national events, are interspersed with faithful descriptions of the manners, the domestic habits, and condition of the people, in different epochs of their history.

CORNER'S HISTORY of ENGLAND and WALES. 3s. 6d. bound. Fifty-third Thousand. New Edition, with Pictorial Panorama of the Principal Events of English History. Plates, Maps, Chronological Table, and Index. With Questions, 4s.

CORNER'S HISTORY of IRELAND. 2s. 6d. bound. Twelfth Thousand. Plates, Map, Chronological Table, and Index. With Questions, 3s.

CORNER'S HISTORY of SCOTLAND. 2s. 6d. bound. Plates, Map, Chronological Table, and Index. Fifteenth Thousand. With Questions, 3s.

CORNER'S HISTORY of FRANCE. 2s. 6d. bound. Plates, Map, Chronological Table, and Index. Nineteenth Thousand. New Edition, with Questions, 3s.

CORNER'S HISTORY of GREECE, with Questions, 3s. Map, and Chronological Table and Index. Fifteenth Thousand.

CORNER'S HISTORY of ROME, with Questions, 3s. 6d. Map of the Empire, and Chronological Table, and Index. Eighteenth Thousand.

"Miss Corner has, in a manner most clear, succinct, and truthful, narrated the great events of the histories of France, Spain, and Portugal, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and the German Empire, Greece, Holland, and Belgium, and other countries; they are really of great worth, and might be read with advantage by multitudes of parents as well as children; the language is so simple that children must comprehend it, but without so free from childish insipidity that an adult may read with pleasure."—*Athenæum*.

SCRIPTURE HISTORY SIMPLIFIED. By Dr. J. KITTO, LL.D., and Miss CORNER. Second Edition, with Chronological Table and Index, and Two large Maps, and Questions. Royal 18mo. 3s. 6d.

DEAN'S ILLUSTRATED MODERN SPELLING and READING-BOOK, with Meanings attached to each Word, comprising the information of "Carpenter," with the usefulness of "Butter," and the simplicity of "Mavor," &c. 1s. 6d. cloth bds.

CHARLES BUTLER'S GUIDE to USEFUL KNOWLEDGE: containing, in the form of an easy catechism, a complete series of the newest and most useful information connected with the Arts, Sciences, and the Phenomena of Nature. Fourteenth Edition. 1s. 6d. cloth.

CHARLES BUTLER'S GUIDE to GEOGRAPHY. A new and concise Description of the Five great Divisions of the Globe: their Natural, Mineral, and Vegetable Productions; and the Characteristics of their Inhabitants. Fourteenth Thousand. 1s. 6d. in cloth; or, with the Use of the Globes, and Seven Glypographic Maps, 2s., bound in cloth boards. A new Edition much improved by EDWARD FARR, F.S.A.

DEAN and SONS, 11, Ludgate-hill, London; and of all Booksellers.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.

ETON LATIN GRAMMAR, AND OTHER WORKS, BY T. W. C. EDWARDS, M.A.

THE ETON LATIN GRAMMAR, with the Addition of Notes, and also of the Accents and Quantity; with a New Version of all the Latin Rules and Examples. By T. W. C. EDWARDS, M.A. 30th Edition, revised, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

Also,

EDWARDS' ETON LATIN ACCIDENCE, with the Stress and Quantities correctly marked. 16th Edition, 12mo. 1s. cloth.

EDWARDS' LATIN DELECTUS; or, First Lessons in Construing, adapted to the Rules of Syntax of the Eton Latin Grammar; with all the Accents and Quantities marked. 13th Edition, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

EDWARDS' SENTENTIE SELECTÆ; or, Select Latin Sentences for Progressive Lessons in Latin Construing. 3rd Edition, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

2.

13th Edition, revised by M. A. Thibaudin, 12mo. 3s. cloth.
CONVERSATIONS FAMILIÈRES; or, Conversational Lessons for the Use of Young Ladies. In French and English. By F. GRANVIER, late French Master to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, &c. 13th Edition, revised by M. A. Thibaudin.

3.

TEXT-BOOKS on ENGLISH HISTORY. By Mr. ROBERT ROSS, Lecturer on History, Normal College, Cheltenham.

1. **MANUAL of ENGLISH HISTORY for SENIOR CLASSES in SCHOOLS;** or, a Second Book for Pupils preparing for Public Examinations. Crown 8vo. 5s. 6d. cloth.

2. **An ANALYSIS of the STUART PERIOD of ENGLISH HISTORY.** For the use of Students preparing for Public Examinations; with copious Notes. Fcp. 6s. cloth.

"Carefully and judiciously put together."—*Athenæum*.

3. **OUTLINES of ENGLISH HISTORY for JUNIOR CLASSES in SCHOOLS;** or, a First Book for Pupils preparing for Public Examinations. Second Edition, revised and enlarged, fcp. 2s. 6d. cloth.

"There is life and symmetry here, which is so often sacrificed in the process of abbreviation."—*Papers for the Schoolmaster*.

4.

BLAND'S LATIN HEXAMETERS.

ELEMENTS of LATIN HEXAMETERS and PENTAMETERS. By the Rev. R. BLAND. 23rd Edition. Corrected and Improved by the Rev. G. C. ROWDEN, D.C.L. 12mo. 3s. cloth.

A KEY to the above, adapted to this Edition, 12mo. 5s. cloth.

5.

THE THEORY and PRACTICE of NOTES of LESSONS, adapted for the use of Teachers, Students in Training, and Pupil Teachers: with numerous Examples. By JOHN JONES, Certificated Teacher, Head Master of the Countess of Harewood's School, Harewood. 2nd Edition, enlarged, 12mo. 2s. cloth.

"Cannot be too highly commended for its many excellent rules and practical suggestions."—*Educational Gazette*.

"The lessons are considerable, and got up with care."—*Papers for the Schoolmaster*.

6.

JACOBS' LATIN READERS.

New and Improved Editions.

LATIN READER. Part I. Selected from Phædrus, Æsop, &c. By Professor JACOBS. 18th Edition. With the addition of the Quantity where requisite, and of a few Notes, pointing out the derivation and construction of the more difficult words. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth (Simpkin and Co.)

LATIN READER. Part II. Selected from Cicero, Livy, Nepos, &c. 10th Edition, on the same plan. 12mo. 3s. cloth.

7.

JOHNSTON'S SCHOOL ARITHMETIC; including a comprehensive Course of Mental Arithmetic, with Hints on the Improved Method of Teaching Arithmetic. By R. JOHNSTON, Teacher of Swords Endowed School. Fcp. 2s. cloth.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

DR. LATHAM'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR for CLASSICAL SCHOOLS. Third Edition, revised and enlarged. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

By the same Author.

HAND-BOOK of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Fourth Edition, small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH GRAMMAR. Eighteenth Thousand. Small 8vo. 4s. 6d.

SMALLER ENGLISH GRAMMAR for SCHOOLS. By DR. LATHAM and Miss MABERLY. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

MASON'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR for SCHOOLS. Second Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

MASON'S GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS of SENTENCES. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

SMITH'S SMALLER HISTORY of ENGLAND. With Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

SMITH'S SMALLER HISTORY of ROME. Fcp. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

SMITH'S SMALLER HISTORY of GREECE. Fcp. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

SMITH'S STUDENT'S MANUAL of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. 217 Illustrations. Small 8vo. 9s.

* * * Walton and Maberly's Descriptive Catalogue will be sent by post (free) to any one writing for it.

London: WALTON and MABERLY, Upper Gower-street and Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

STANFORD'S

SERIES OF

POCKET GUIDE-BOOKS.

IT IS THE OBJECT of the Authors and Publisher to afford that amount of information which an intelligent host would communicate to his guest, or the visitor be glad to acquire and retain, embodied in a book, as a memorial of the scenes through which he has passed.

LONDON, with Two Maps 8. 6d.
PARIS, with Two Maps 3. 6d.

By MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A.
SOUTH COAST of ENGLAND, with Four Maps 7. 0
KENT (Coast of), with Map 2. 0
SUSSEX (Coast of), with Map 2. 0
HANTS and DORSET (Coast of), with Map 2. 0
DEVON and CORNWALL (Coast of), with Map 2. 0

By the Rev. E. VENABLES, M.A., of Bonchurch.
ISLE of WIGHT, with Map 7. 6d.

By R. DAMON, Weymouth.
WEYMOUTH, and the ISLAND of PORTLAND (Geology of), with Map and Illustrations 5. 0
Supplement to Ditto, consisting of Nine Lithographic Plates of Fossils 2. 6d.

By W. CATHALL, Esq., Author of "Wanderings in North Wales."
NORTH WALES, with Map 5. 0

By F. F. DALLY, Esq., of Guernsey.
CHANNEL ISLES, with Map 3. 6d.
GUERNSEY, with Map 2. 0
JERSEY, with Map 2. 0

By the Rev. J. G. CUMMING, M.A., F.G.S.
Formerly Vice-Principal of King William's College, Isle of Man.
ISLE of MAN, with Map 4. 6d.

By MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A.
LAKES, and North-West Coast of England, with Map 3. 6d.
EAST COAST of ENGLAND, with Three Maps 5. 0

ESSEX, SUFFOLK, and NORFOLK (Coast of), with Map 2. 0
LINCOLN and YORK (Coast of), with Map 2. 0
DURHAM and NORTHUMBERLAND (Coast of), with Map 2. 0

CATHEDRALS of the United Kingdom 5. 0
MINSTERS and ABBEY RUINS of the United Kingdom 4. 0

Stanford's Catalogue of Guide Books, Maps, Plans, Dictionaries, Conversation Books, &c., for Tourists and Travellers; also, Stanford's PASSPORT CIRCULAR may be had on Application, or by post for one Stamp.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing-cross, S.W.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS

PUBLISHED BY

BLACKIE AND SON.

THE IMPERIAL ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY:

A Series of One Hundred carefully Coloured Maps, embracing the most recent discoveries, and the latest political divisions of Territory, in all parts of the World.

Compiled from the most authentic sources under the supervision of

W. G. BLACKIE, Ph.D., F.R.G.S.

With an Index of nearly 120,000 Names; the most copious ever published. Imperial 4to. half-morocco, gilt edges, 5l. 5s.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER:

A General Dictionary of Geography, Physical, Political, Statistical, and Descriptive.

Edited by W. G. BLACKIE, Ph.D., F.R.G.S.

With above Seven Hundred Illustrations, Views, Costumes, Maps, Plans, &c. Two Vols. 2670 pages imperial 8vo. cloth, 4l. 6s.

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY: ENGLISH, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

With a SUPPLEMENT, containing an extensive collection of Words, Terms, and Phrases not included in previous English Dictionaries.

Edited by JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D.

Illustrated by above 2500 Engravings on Wood. Two Vols. imperial 8vo. cloth, 2885 pages, including the Supplement, 4l.

TYTLER'S ELEMENTS of NATURAL HISTORY,

Ancient and Modern. With considerable Additions to the Author's Text. Numerous Notes, and a Continuation to the Reign of Queen Victoria.

Edited by the Rev. BRANDON TURNER, M.A.

Sixth Edition. Cloth, 5s. 6d.

Sold also in Separate Parts:

ANCIENT HISTORY, 2s. 6d.

MODERN HISTORY, 3s. 6d.

COMSTOCK'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Edited and largely augmented by R. D. HOBLYN, M.A., Oxon.

With Questions for Examination on each Chapter, and an Appendix of Problems. Illustrated by nearly Three Hundred Engravings on Wood. Fcp. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

ADAM'S ROMAN ANTIQUITIES;

Or, an Account of the Manners and Customs of the Romans.

Edited by JAMES BOYD, LL.D.

One Hundred Illustrations. Royal 18mo. cloth, 5s. 6d.; or with Questions, 7s.

COMPREHENSIVE GERMAN DICTIONARY,

German and English and English and German.

By J. J. GERLACH, LL.D.

This Dictionary is more copious in the number of its Words and Meanings than any portable German Dictionary hitherto published. Bound, 5s. 6d.

LAWRIE'S MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC:

With the Nature, Use, and Negotiation of Bills of Exchange.

By GAVIN LAWRIE.

Seventh Edition. In Two Parts, bound in roan, with Answers, 3s.; or Parts I and II, in cloth, 1s. each; the Answers separately, 1s.

HARTLEY'S ORATORICAL CLASS-BOOK;

With the Principles of Elocution Simplified and Illustrated by suitable Examples.

By A. M. HARTLEY.

Fifteenth Edition, improved. Fcp. 8vo. bound, 2s. 6d.

BARNES' QUESTIONS ON THE NEW TESTAMENT.

One Vol. cloth, 3s. 6d.; or Six Parts 6d. each. Part I. Matthew—Mark; Part II. Luke—John; Part III. Acts; Part IV. Romans; Part V. 1 Corinthians; Part VI. Hebrews.

BLACKIE and SON, 44, Paternoster-row, London; and all Booksellers.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

Enlarged Edition, fcp. 8vo. price 5s. cloth, red edges,

STUDIES in ENGLISH POETRY; with Short Biographical Sketches, and Notes Explanatory and Critical. Intended as a Text Book for the Higher Classes in Schools, and as an Introduction to the Study of English Literature. By JOSEPH PAYNE. Fourth Edition, revised.

Enlarged Edition, in post 8vo. price 4s. cloth,

A MANUAL of the ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY of the HUMAN MIND. By Dr. CARLILE.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

USEFUL ELEMENTARY WORKS.

Improved Edition, 18mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

ACKWORTH VOCABULARY; or, English Spelling-Book; with the Meaning attached to each Word.

New Edition. 18mo. cloth, price 2s.

BARBAULD'S LEÇONS POUR DES ENFANS, depuis l'âge de Deux Ans jusqu'à Cinq. Avec une Interprétation Anglaise. HYMNES EN PROSE, 18mo. cloth, 1s.

New Edition, 12mo. cloth, price 2s.

BELLENGER'S FRENCH FABLES; with a DICTIONARY of the Words and Idiomatic Phrases, Grammatically Explained. New Edition revised and corrected by C. J. DELILLE, Professor at Christ's Hospital, &c.

New Edition, 12mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

CATECHISM of FAMILIAR THINGS—their History, and the Events which led to their Discovery. With a Short Explanation of some of the principal Natural Phenomena. For the use of Schools and Families. By E. A. WILLEMET. New and improved Edition.

Improved Edition, price 2s. cloth.

GILES'S ENGLISH PARSING, comprising the Rules of Syntax, exemplified by appropriate Lessons under each rule.

New Edition, price 1s. 6d. cloth,

PICTORIAL SPELLING BOOK; or, Lessons on Facts and Objects. With 130 Illustrations.

New Edition, 12mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

ROWBOTHAM'S DERIVATIVE SPELLING BOOK, in which the Origin of each Word is given from the Greek, Latin, Saxon, German, Teutonic, Dutch, French, Spanish, and other Languages; with the Parts of Speech, and Pronunciation accented.

New Edition, in 18mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

SELECT POETRY for CHILDREN; with Brief Explanatory Notes, arranged for the use of Schools and Families. By JOSEPH PAYNE. Thirteenth Edition, corrected and enlarged.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

WHEELER'S SCRIPTURE CLASS-BOOKS.

New Edition, post 8vo. cloth, price 5s. 6d.

ANALYSIS and SUMMARY of OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY and the LAWS of MOSES; with a Connection between the Old and New Testaments, an Introductory Outline of the Geography, Political History, &c. By J. T. WHEELER, F.R.G.S. Sixth Edition.

New Edition, post 8vo. cloth, price 5s. 6d.

ANALYSIS and SUMMARY of NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY; with an Introductory Outline of the Geography, Critical History, Authenticity, Credibility, and Inspiration of the New Testament. Illustrated by copious Historical, Geographical, and Antiquarian Notes, Chronological Tables, &c. By J. T. WHEELER. Fourth Edition, revised.

New Edition, folio, cloth, price 7s. 6d.

THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS. By J. T. WHEELER. Illustrated with Five coloured Maps and large View of Jerusalem, with Plan of the Ancient City.

In 2 vols. 18mo. cloth, price 2s. each,

A POPULAR ABRIDGMENT of OLD and NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY, for Schools, Families, and General Reading. Explained by Historical and Geographical Illustrations, and numerous Map Diagrams. By J. T. WHEELER.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

APPROVED ELEMENTARY WORKS

BY THE
Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A.,
Formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training
College, Battersea.

I.
TEXT-BOOK of ENGLISH GRAMMAR: a Treatise on the Etymology and Syntax of the English Language; including Exercises in Parsing and Punctuation; an Etymological Vocabulary of Grammatical Terms; and a copious List of the principal Works on English Grammar. *New Edition*12mo. 2s. 6d.

II.
EXERCISES in ENGLISH PARSING,
Progressively arranged and adapted to the Author's
Text-Book of English Grammar: with Questions suggesting
a Course of Oral Instruction for Junior Pupils. *Tenth Edition.*
12mo. 6d.

III.
**SCHOOL MANUAL of LETTER-
WRITING:** containing numerous models of Letters on
Commercial and other subjects; with Exercises in Episto-
lary Composition, Rules of Punctuation, Explanations of
Abbreviated Titles, Commercial Terms, &c. *Second Edition.*
12mo. 1s. 6d.

IV.
PARAPHRASING and ANALYSIS
of SENTENCES, simplified for the Use of Schools:
forming a Manual of Instruction and Exercise for the use of
Normal Students, Pupil Teachers, &c. *Second Edition.*
12mo. 1s. 3d.

V.
**KEY to HUNTER'S PARAPHRAS-
ING and ANALYSIS of SENTENCES:** containing
Explanatory Resolutions of all the Sentences prescribed for
Analysis12mo. 1s. 3d.

VI.
AN INTRODUCTION to the WRITING
of PRECIS or DIGESTS, as applicable to Narratives
of Facts or Historical Events, Correspondence, Evidence,
Official Documents, and General Composition. With num-
erous Examples and Exercises. *Second Edition.* 12mo. 2s.

VII.
KEY to HUNTER'S ART of WRITING
PRECIS or DIGESTS: exemplifying the easiest
methods of abridging and reproducing all kinds of written
matter with rapidity, elegance, and precision. *Second
Edition*.....12mo. 1s.

VIII.
**BOOK I. of MILTON'S PARADISE
LOST:** with a Prose Translation or Paraphrase, the
Parsing of the more Difficult Words, Specimens of Analysis,
and numerous Illustrative Notes12mo. 1s. 6d.

IX.
SHAKSPEARE'S JULIUS CÆSAR;
with Copious Interpretation of the Text; Critical and
Grammatical Notes; and numerous Extracts from the His-
tory on which the Play is founded12mo. 2s. 6d.

X.
**SHAKSPEARE'S HENRY THE
EIGHTH:** with Introductory Remarks; copious Inter-
pretation of the Text; Critical, Historical, and Grammatical
Notes; Specimens of Parsing, Analysis, Examination
Questions, &c., and a Life of Cardinal Wolsey...12mo. 2s. 6d.

XI.
JOHNSON'S RASSELAS, with
Introductory Remarks; Explanatory and Gramma-
tical Annotations; Specimens of Interrogative Lessons;
Answers to Questions set at the Oxford Middle-Class Ex-
aminations; and Life of Dr. Johnson2s. 6d.

XII.
**EXERCISES in the FIRST FOUR
RULES of ARITHMETIC,** constructed for the applica-
tion of New Artificial Tests, by which the Teacher may ex-
pediently ascertain the Correctness of the Results. *Third
Edition*.....12mo. 6d.

XIII.
ELEMENTS of MENSURATION:
with numerous Original Problems. Forming part of
the new School Series in course of publication, edited by
the Rev. G. R. GLISSE, M.A., Chaplain-General to Her
Majesty's Forces.....18mo. 9d.

XIV.
**KEY to HUNTER'S ELEMENTS of
MENSURATION:** containing Demonstrative Solutions
of all the Exercises, by easy intelligible methods.....9d.

APPROVED ELEMENTARY WORKS

BY
WALTER M'LEOD,
F.R.G.S., M.R.C.P.

GEOGRAPHY and ATLASES.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS ATLAS for
1861: comprising coloured Maps of Great Britain and
Ireland (Physical Features), England, Ireland, Scotland,
France, Spain, Switzerland, and Italy.....4to. 2s.

HAND-ATLAS of GENERAL GEOGRAPHY:
comprising 29 full-coloured Maps.
18mo. 2s. 6d. sewed; or 3s. half-bound.

CLASS-ATLAS of PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY:
comprising 20 full-coloured Maps, &c., with Descriptions.
18mo. 2s. 6d. sewed; or 3s. half-bound.

BOWMAN'S QUESTIONS on M'LEOD'S Physical Atlas.....1s.

M'LEOD'S 579 EXAMINATION QUESTIONS
in PHYSICAL and POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, for
Training Colleges, Pupil Teachers, and Candidates for
Government appointments.....12mo. 1s.

M'LEOD'S GEOGRAPHY of PALESTINE or
the HOLY LAND, including Phenicia and Philistia.
Eleventh Edition. 12mo. With a coloured Map of Pales-
tine1s. 6d.

The LIFE and TRAVELS of ST. PAUL; being
PART II. of the above: comprising a Description of the
Countries, Towns, and Islands mentioned in the Jour-
neys of the Apostles; with Questions, Vocabulary,
Plans, and a Map12mo. 2s.

**SCHOOL-ATLAS of SCRIPTURE GEO-
GRAPHY,** in 15 full-coloured Maps, with Index. Royal
8vo. price 4s. Illustrative Letterpress to ditto, 3s. The
Scripture Atlas complete. half-bound.....7s.

ENGLISH SPELLING and READING BOOKS.

**M'LEOD'S My FIRST SCHOOL-
BOOK** to TEACH me READING and WRITING, 6d.

My SECOND SCHOOL-BOOK to TEACH me
READING and SPELLING....18mo. with Woodcuts, 9d.

READING LESSONS, for Infant Schools and
Junior Classes. On 30 Broadside Sheets with Wood-
cuts3s.

FIRST READING-BOOK, for the use of
Families and Schools18mo. with Woodcuts, 3d.

SECOND POETICAL READING-BOOK;
with Introductory Descriptions, Explanatory Notes, &c.
12mo. 1s. 8d.

**M'LEOD'S EDITION of CARPENTER'S
SCHOLAR'S SPELLING ASSISTANT,** in which the
Division of Words into Syllables corresponds with the
Pronunciation12mo. 1s. 6d.

ENGLISH GRAMMATICAL WORKS.

**M'LEOD'S EXPLANATORY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR** for Beginners. *New Edition,*
with an Appendix on the Conjugation of Compound
Verbs.18mo. 9d.

DEFINITIONS for Home Study1d.

**M'LEOD'S EDITION of GOLDSMITH'S
DESERTED VILLAGE,** with Notes and Rules of Syn-
tax, Parsing, and Analysis for Middle-Class Schools.
Adapted for the Oxford Examination Scheme. *Fourth
Edition.*12mo. 1s. 6d.

ARITHMETICAL SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**M'LEOD'S MANUAL of ARITH-
METIC;** containing a Graded Series of 1750 Ques-
tions for Elementary Instruction.....18mo. 9d.

**MENTAL ARITHMETIC, Part I. Whole
Numbers**1s.

**MENTAL ARITHMETIC, Part II. Frac-
tions**1s.

**MULTIPLICATION, PENCE, and other
TABLES,** per dozen2s.

WRITING-BOOKS.

M'LEOD'S GRADUATED SERIES
of NINE COPY-BOOKS, mainly on *Milhauser's*
method, greatly simplified. *New and improved Editions.*
Oblong 4to. each Copy-Book.....3d.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL-BOOKS,

BY
EDWARD HUGHES,
F.R.A.S. &c.,
Late Head Master of the Royal Naval Lower School,
Greenwich Hospital.

NEW AND IMPROVED EDITIONS.

GEOGRAPHICAL WORKS AND ATLASES.

**OUTLINES of PHYSICAL
GEOGRAPHY,**
Descriptive of the Inorganic Matter of the Globe and the
Distribution of Organised Beings.
With 8 coloured Maps. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**EXAMINATION QUESTIONS on
Outlines of Physical Geography**.....12mo. 6d.

**HUGHES'S ATLAS of PHYSICAL,
POLITICAL, and COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY;**
17 full-coloured Maps and Letterpress.
Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**HUGHES'S SCHOOL ATLAS of
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY,**
Comprising 8 coloured Maps, compiled by W. HUGHES,
F.R.G.S. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

**HUGHES'S INTRODUCTORY
ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY,**
Comprising 12 coloured Maps, engraved on Steel.
12mo. 2s. 6d.

HUGHES'S GEOGRAPHY for
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. 18mo. 1s.

HUGHES'S GENERAL ATLAS for
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS;
12 Maps, engraved by W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S.
18mo. coloured, 1s. 6d.; plain, 1s.

**SACRED GEOGRAPHY AND
HISTORY.**

**HUGHES'S OUTLINES of SCRIP-
TURE GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY;**
Comprising Palestine and the adjacent Bible Lands.
With 12 coloured Maps. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

**HUGHES'S SCHOOL ATLAS of
BIBLE LANDS,**
Containing 12 full-coloured Maps, engraved by
J. and C. WALKER. Fcp. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

ARITHMETIC.

**HUGHES'S MANUAL of EXPLANA-
TORY ARITHMETIC,**
Including numerous carefully constructed Examples.
Fcp. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

**TEACHER'S COPY of ditto, with
ANSWERS to the Examples**.....3s. 6d.

ENGLISH READING-BOOKS.

**HUGHES'S SELECT SPECIMENS
of ENGLISH POETRY.**
Comprising Poems:
1. Historical and Geographical.
2. On the Love of Home and Country.
3. Labour and Progress.
4. Relating to the Sea and the Sailor.
5. On the Love of Nature.
6. Of the Imagination and Fancy.
7. Religious and Moral.
12mo. 3s. 6d.

**HUGHES'S SELECT SPECIMENS
of ENGLISH PROSE.**
Comprising Pieces relating to—
1. Natural History and Geography.
2. Biography and Civil History.
3. Education and the Progress of Society.
4. The Sea and Maritime Adventure.
5. The Imagination and Sympathetic Affections.
6. Science and General Knowledge; and
7. Miscellaneous Knowledge.
12mo. 4s. 6d.

SCHOOL-BOOKS

BY
RICHARD HILEY.ENGLISH GRAMMAR, COMPOSITION,
GEOGRAPHY, &c.

I. Elementary.

1.
THE CHILD'S FIRST ENGLISH
GRAMMAR. 18mo. 5th Edition 1 02.
THE CHILD'S FIRST GEO-
GRAPHY. 18mo. 6th Edition 0 9*.* The preceding will form a useful series
for Preparatory Schools.

II. The Junior Series.

3.
ABRIDGMENT of ENGLISH
GRAMMAR. 18mo. 11th Edition 1 94.
PRACTICAL ENGLISH COM-
POSITION. PART I. 18mo. 10th Edition 1 65.
PROGRESSIVE GEOGRAPHY,
in Four Courses. 18mo. 7th Edition 2 0

III. Middle Series.

6.
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, STYLE,
and POETRY. 12mo. 12th Edition 3 67.
ENGLISH EXERCISES, adapted
to the same, and divided into Lessons, with the
principal Rules attached. 12mo. 9th Edition... 2 68.
PRACTICAL ENGLISH COM-
POSITION. PART II. 18mo. 6th Edition 3 0

IV. Latin, Arithmetic, Mensuration, &c.

9.
LATIN GRAMMAR (in English)
12mo. 3rd Edition 3 010.
FIRST PROGRESSIVE LATIN
EXERCISES. 12mo. 2nd Edition 2 011.
THE ARITHMETICAL COM-
PANION, to which are added Mensuration, Book-
keeping, and Mental Arithmetic. 18mo. 5th
Edition, revised 2 0

V. For Teachers only.

12.
KEY to the ARITHMETICAL
COMPANION, with the Solutions entirely re-
worked by the Author's Son, the Rev. ALFRED
HILEY, M.A. St. John's College, Cambridge.
18mo. 5th Edition 5 0In the present entirely new Edition, every Question
throughout the original work
has been solved afresh, with
a view to relieve the Teacher,
whose pupils use the *Com-
panion*, from all uncertainty
as to the correct results of
their calculations. As every
Solution, except the very
simplest, is now printed at
full length in the *Key*, any
error in the working may be
detected at a moment's glance
without any mental process
whatever.13.
KEY to the ENGLISH EXER-
CISES. 12mo. 3rd Edition. Adapted to the
last Edition of the Exercises 3 614.
KEY to ENGLISH COMPO-
SITION. PART I. 2 6
Or bound with the Composition, PART I. 4 015.
KEY to ENGLISH COMPO-
SITION. PART II. 4 0
Or bound with the Composition, PART II. 7 0*.* The Author believes that the above Works form a
progressive, efficient, and superior series of books for Eng-
lish Middle-class Schools.

LIST OF WORKS IN GLEIG'S SERIES.

Price Ninepence Each.

Now ready, in 18mo, price Ninepence each work.

GLEIG'S SCHOOL SERIES:

INTENDED TO COMPRISE A COMPLETE COURSE OF
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.Projected and edited by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A.,
Chaplain-General to her Majesty's Forces;

ASSISTED BY

WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S.
WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S.
The Rev. J. HUNTER, M.A.
Mr. JAMES OWENRev. Prof. R. W. BROWNE, M.A.
THOMAS TATE, F.R.A.S.
A. K. ISBISTER, M.A.
W. J. REYNOLDS, M.A., &c.FIRST SCHOOL-BOOK to TEACH READ-
ING and WRITING 6d.SECOND SCHOOL-BOOK to TEACH READ-
ING and SPELLING 9d.GRADUATED SERIES of NINE COPY-
BOOKS each 3d.

SIMPLE TRUTHS from SCRIPTURE 6d.

EXPLANATORY ENGLISH GRAMMAR 9d.

HISTORY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE 9d.

BOOK of HEALTH 9d.

BOOK of DOMESTIC ECONOMY 9d.

CHILD'S FIRST GEOGRAPHY 9d.

GEOGRAPHY of the BRITISH EMPIRE 9d.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY 9d.

HAND-ATLAS of GENERAL GEOGRAPHY
29 FULL-COLOURED MAPS, comprising nearly
every Place named in the Histories... 2s. 6d. sewed; or
3s. half-bound.CLASS-ATLAS of PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY,
30 FULL-COLOURED MAPS, SECTIONS, and
DIAGRAMS, with Descriptions, *
2s. 6d. sewed; 3s. half bound.BOWMAN'S Questions on M'LEOD'S *Physical Atlas* 1s.

BOOK of BIOGRAPHY 9d.

SACRED HISTORY... 2s. cloth; or in Two
Parts each 9d.HISTORY of ENGLAND... 2s. cloth; or in
Two Parts each 9d.

HISTORY of the BRITISH COLONIES 9d.

HISTORY of BRITISH INDIA 9d.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS, PART I., on the
above Four Histories 9d.NATURAL HISTORY for BEGINNERS, 2s.
cloth; or in Two Parts each 9d.HISTORY of FRANCE—HISTORY of
GREECE—HISTORY of ROME... each 9d.ASTRONOMY and the USE of the GLOBES
MANUAL of ARITHMETIC 9d.

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY 1s.

BOOK-KEEPING by SINGLE and DOUBLE
ENTRY 9d.A Set of Eight Account Books adapted to the
above each 6d.ELEMENTS of MENSURATION, 9d.—KEY
ELEMENTS of ALGEBRA, 9d.—KEY 3d.

ELEMENTS of EUCLID 9d.

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, and
PNEUMATICS 9d.

ELECTRICITY for BEGINNERS 9d.

LIGHT and HEAT 9d.

MAGNETISM, VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY,
and ELECTRO-DYNAMICS 9d.EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY,
MECHANICS, and the STEAM-ENGINE... each 9d.NATURAL HISTORY for BEGINNERS,
cloth 2s.

Or in Two Parts each 9d.

. This Atlas, small as is its
scale, contains a world of know-
ledge. There are in it many
things which the student in
geography may look in vain for
in works of formidable size and
pretentious appearance. It is,
so to speak, a kind of geo-
graphical anatomy. The great
globe which we inhabit is taken
to pieces somewhat after the
manner in which a skilful
anatomist would operate on a
human subject placed before
him. All its strata or veins are
exhibited to view, and their
peculiarities explained. Its va-
rious oceans, seas, lakes, and
rivers are described on the most
approved principles of modern
science. The laws which govern
it, and the changes and influences
to which it is liable at different
seasons and in several latitudes,
are clearly and satisfactorily laid
down. With it in our hands we
can trace the mighty Mississippi
in its majestic course to the
ocean; we can climb to the
summit of the cloud-capped
Andes, or descend into the deep
gorges of the Alpine valleys. By
its light we can look into the un-
seen and mysterious works which
are for ever operating in and
around this ball that we inhabit.
We can learn the nature of winds
and storms, measure the degrees
of heat and cold, become ac-
quainted with the origin and pecu-
liarities of the various races of
mankind, and the regions of the
globe in which they are respec-
tively placed. These maps and
notes, in short, show the world
and everything around it, relate
and explain the laws which
govern it, describe the component
parts which constitute it, tell of
the people who dwell in it, exhibit
at a glance its mountains and
valleys, its land and water, clas-
sify the winds that blow over its
whole extent, and measure their
degrees of velocity, discourse on
springs, mosses, lichens, trees,
shrubs, and plants, and all the
natural phenomena that contribute
to display on earth the manifold
riches and wisdom of its Creator.
Literarium.

ELEMENTARY

MATHEMATICAL

WORKS

BY THE

Right Rev. J. W. COLENSO, D.D.

Bishop of Natal.

COLENSO'S ARITHMETICS.

COLENSO'S ARITHMETIC, designed
for the use of Schools. New Edition, with an addi-
tional Chapter on DECIMAL COINAGE 12mo. 4s. 6d.

KEY, by S. MAYNARD 6d.

COLENSO'S ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC,
Cloth, 1s 9d.DITTO DITTO DITTO with
ANSWERS Cloth 2s. 3d.*.* The *Elementary Arithmetic* is divided into Five
Parts, which are sold separately, as follows:—

1. Text-Book, price 6d. sewed;
2. Examples, PART I. *Simple Arithmetic*, price 4d. sewed;
3. Examples, PART II. *Compound Arithmetic*, price 4d. sewed;
4. Examples, PART III. *Fractions, Decimals, Duodecimals*, &c. 4d. sewed;
5. Answers to the Examples, with Solutions of the more difficult Questions, price *One Shilling*, sewed.

COLENSO'S ELEMENTS of
ALGEBRA. Designed for the use of Schools. PART I.
New Edition, revised and corrected 12mo. 4s. 6d.

KEY 5s.

COLENSO'S ELEMENTS of
ALGEBRA. Designed for the use of Schools. PART II.
containing the *higher* parts of the subject, with numerous
Examples and Equation Papers. New Edition 12mo. 6s.

KEY 5s.

COLENSO'S MISCELLANEOUS
EXAMPLES and EQUATION PAPERS from PARTS
I. and II. of the *Algebra*; with the ANSWERS. New Edition.
12mo. 2s. 6d.COLENSO'S ELEMENTS of
ALGEBRA. Adapted for the Use of National and
Adult Schools. New Edition 18mo. 1s. 6d.KEY to the above, containing Solutions to the
Problems 18mo. 2s. 6d.COLENSO'S ELEMENTS of
ALGEBRA. Adapted for Teachers and Students in
the University. Being a Large-Paper Edition of PARTS I.
and II. (the complete work) 8vo. 12s. 6d.

KEY 12mo. 7s. 6d.

COLENSO'S TRIGONOMETRY.
PART I. With the Use of Logarithms. New Edition.
12mo. 3s. 6d.

KEY 3s. 6d.

COLENSO'S PLANE TRIGONO-
METRY. PART II. With a large Collection of Mis-
cellaneous Problems 12mo. 2s. 6d.

KEY 5s.

. The *Keys* to the TWO PARTS of the *Trigonometry*,
together, price 8s. 6d.COLENSO'S ELEMENTS of EUCLID.
From the Text of Dr. ROBERT SIMSON. With a large
Collection of Geometrical Problems, selected and arranged
under the different Books 18mo. 4s. 6d.*.* The above Work, with a KEY to the PROBLEMS.
18mo. 6s. 6d.COLENSO'S GEOMETRICAL PROBLEMS
and KEY 18mo. 3s. 6d.COLENSO'S PROBLEMS separately, for the
Use of Schools where other editions of Euclid may be
employed 18mo. 1s.

London : LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

A NEW AND FINAL EDITION OF THE PENNY CYCLOPÆDIA.

With a New Supplementary Volume.

ILLUSTRATED BY MORE THAN SIX THOUSAND ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS.

Thirty Volumes bound in Seventeen.

PRICE FIVE GUINEAS.

The Second Supplement is entirely new, and embraces every addition to the sum of human knowledge during the last twelve years.

JAMES SANGSTER and Co., 36, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

Now ready, price 4s., Third Edition, Revised and Corrected, THE PRACTICAL ELOCUTIONIST;

An Extensive Collection of Recitations, selected and arranged expressly for School use. With a few Plain Rules for Inflection, Modulation, Gesture and Action, and Rhetorical Punctuation.

The Principal Positions illustrated from Photographic Studies taken expressly for this Work.

By C. H. PINCHES, Ph.D., M.A., F.C.P., F.R.A.S., Member of Council of the College of Preceptors.

Price 1s. 6d.—Thirty-fifth Thousand.

PINNOCK'S IMPROVED EDITION OF MURRAY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, ABRIDGED.

With numerous Exercises. Accompanied with Questions for Examination, and numerous Explanatory Notes.

London: W. KENT and Co., 23, Paternoster-row.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

LE PETIT PRECEPTEUR; or, First Steps to French Conversation. By F. GRANDINEAU, formerly French Master to her Majesty Queen Victoria. Twenty-fifth Edition, square 16mo. with Fifty Woodcuts, 3s. cloth.

IL PICCOLO PRECENTORE; or, First Steps to Italian Conversation. With Woodcuts, price 3s. cloth.

DER KLEINE LEHRER; or, First Steps to German Conversation. Uniform with "Le Petit Précepteur." Price 3s. cloth.

FIRST LESSONS on the ENGLISH REFORMATION. For Schools. By B. B. WOODWARD, B.A., F.S.A., Librarian to the Queen. Second Edition. 18mo. sewed 1s.

London: WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

ANGLO-SAXON AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

REV. DR. BOSWORTH'S COMPENDIOUS ANGLO-SAXON and ENGLISH DICTIONARY. 8vo. closely printed in treble columns, 12s. cloth.

REV. W. BARNES'S ANGLO-SAXON DELECTUS: serving as a First-Class Book to the Language. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

E. J. VERNON'S GUIDE to ANGLO-SAXON: a Grammar founded on Rask's; with Reading-Lessons in Verse and Prose, &c. 12mo. 5s. cloth.

REV. W. BARNES'S PHILOLOGICAL GRAMMAR, grounded upon English, and formed from a Comparison of more than Sixty Languages: being an Introduction to the Science of Grammar of all Languages, especially English, Latin, and Greek. 8vo. 9s. cloth.

London: J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square.

Complete, One Shilling. MANGNALL'S QUESTIONS.

The Cheap Edition of this valuable School Book is now ready. It has been carefully revised and brought up to the present time. It is well printed, and strongly bound.

A sample Copy sent on receipt of 12 stamps.

Also,
MURRAY'S GRAMMAR, complete, 2d. **MAVOR'S SPELLING,** 4d. Two
WALKINGHAM'S ARITHMETIC, complete, 4d. Two Parts, 2d. each. **SHORT-HAND.** 2d.
BOOK-KEEPING, complete, 2d. **PHRENOLOGY.** 2d.

London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

THE THIRD EDITION OF "CRISPIN KEN" MAY NOW BE HAD EVERYWHERE.

CRISPIN KEN.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MIRIAM MAY."

"Full of freshness and vigour. The author, if he perseveres, will reach the highest position amongst the novelists of the time."—*Standard*.
"The success of this remarkable book is the subject of conversation throughout the country."—*Morning Post*.
"In its exquisite pathos it is equal to George Elliot's *Amos Barton*."—*John Bull*.

"A work of intensified conceptive power."—*Press*.
"In the use of sustained sarcasm the author is almost great. The author of 'Crispin Ken' is capable of a yet more distinguished success."—*Critic*.
"A remarkable book. If we are right in our opinion, the author will take a very high place amongst living fictionists."—*London Review*.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY, and Co., 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square.

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

Thirty-eighth Thousand, strongly bound, 6s.
SCHOOL HISTORY of ENGLAND.
Abridged from Gleig's "Family History of England." With copious Chronology, Tables of Contemporary Sovereigns, and Questions for Examination.

Seventh Edition, 6s.
STUDENT'S MANUAL of MODERN HISTORY. By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D. With Supplementary Chapter by Charles Badham, D.D.
Sixth Edition, 6s.
STUDENT'S MANUAL of ANCIENT HISTORY. By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D.

Seven vols. 2s. each, in cloth.
THE INSTRUCTOR; or, Progressive Lessons in General Knowledge. With Questions on every Chapter.
I. Tales, Conversations, and Easy Lessons from History.
II. Houses, Furniture, Food, and Clothing.
III. The Universe: Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Kingdoms, and Human Form.
IV. The Calendar—Months and the Seasons.
V. Descriptive Geography.
VI. Elements of Ancient History.
VII. Elements of Modern History.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BOOKS.

OUTLINES of the HISTORY of ENGLAND. 1s.
OUTLINES of the HISTORY of FRANCE. 1s. 3d.
OUTLINES of the HISTORY of IRELAND. 1s.
OUTLINES of SACRED HISTORY. 2s. 6d.
OUTLINES of ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. 2s. 6d.
OUTLINES of the HISTORY of the BRITISH CHURCH. 1s.
OUTLINES of ROMAN HISTORY. 10d.
OUTLINES of GRECIAN HISTORY. 1s.
OUTLINES of MYTHOLOGY. 1s.
OUTLINES of GEOGRAPHY. 10d.
OUTLINES of ASTRONOMY. 1s.
OUTLINES of PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. 10d.
OUTLINES of CHEMISTRY. 10d.
OUTLINES of GEOLOGY. 10d.

Cheaper Editions, 3s. 6d. each, cloth.
READINGS in POETRY.
READINGS in PROSE.
READINGS in BIOGRAPHY.
READINGS in SCIENCE.

With 179 Illustrations, 7s.
FIRST LINES in CHEMISTRY. By Dr. ALBERT J. BERNAYS, F.C.L., Lecturer in Chemistry at St. Mary's Hospital.

Fourth Edition, 4s. 6d.
LECTURES on ASTRONOMY, delivered at King's College, London. By HENRY MOSELEY, M.A., F.R.S., Canon of Bristol.

Crown 8vo., 4s. 6d.
ELEMENTARY EXERCISES in GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION. By H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

By the same Author.
MANUAL of LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION. Third Edition, enlarged 5s. Key, 2s. 6d.
MANUAL of GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION. Second Edition, revised, 7s. 6d. Key, 2s. 6d.

Fcp. 8vo. 5s.
ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGY:
A Series of Practical Exercises to be Translated into French. By F. J. WATTEZ, French Master in King's College School.

Intended as a Sequel to the Author's
COLLOQUIAL EXERCISES on the MOST FAMILIAR IDIOMS of the FRENCH LANGUAGE. Sixth Edition. 2s. 6d.

GERMAN SCHOOL BOOKS. By Professor BERNAYS, of King's College.
Word Book, 3s.
Conversation Book, 3s.
Grammar, 3s. 6d.
Exercises, 3s. 6d.
Phrase Book, 3s.
Examples, 3s.
Reader, 3s.
Historical Anthology, 5s.

Fourth Edition, 5s.
ELEMENTS of ALGEBRA.
By T. G. HALL, M.A., Professor of Mathematics in King's College, London.

By the same Author,
TREATISE on the DIFFERENTIAL and INTEGRAL CALCULUS. Fifth Edition. 8s. 6d.
ELEMENTS of DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY. 6s. 6d.
OUTLINES of ASTRONOMY. 14th Edition. 10d.

Cloth, 1s. 6d.
BACON'S ESSAYS: With the References, and a few Notes. By T. MARKBY, M.A.
By the same Editor, cloth, 2s.
BACON'S ADVANCEMENT of LEARNING: With the References, a few Notes, and an Index.

Fourth and cheaper Edition, with Maps, 5s.
BIBLE NARRATIVE CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED, continued by an Account of the Jewish Nation, and forming a Consecutive History from the Creation to the Termination of the Jewish Polity. By Miss E. M. ZORNLIN.

PARKER, SON, and BOURN, West Strand.

STANDARD SCHOOL-BOOKS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE NOW READY.

DR. WM. SMITH'S LATIN-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY. 7th Thousand. 8vo. 21s.**DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER**
LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, abridged from the
above, 16th Thousand. Square 12mo. 7s. 6d.**DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER**
DICTIONARY OF ANTIQUITIES, abridged from the
larger work. 16th Thousand. 200 Woodcuts. Post 8vo.
7s. 6d.**DR. WM. SMITH'S NEW**
CLASSICAL DICTIONARY for the UPPER FORMS,
compiled from the larger works. 10th Thousand. 750
Woodcuts. 8vo. 18s.**DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER**
CLASSICAL DICTIONARY, abridged from the
above. 16th Thousand. 200 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.**THE STUDENT'S MANUAL of**
ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. Edited by WILLIAM
SMITH, LL.D. Maps and Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 9s.**THE STUDENT'S HUME: a**
History of England. Based on Hume's Work, and
continued to 1858. 15th Thousand. Woodcuts. Post 8vo.
7s. 6d.**THE STUDENT'S HISTORY of**
GREECE. By Dr. WM. SMITH. 20th Thousand.
Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.**THE STUDENT'S HISTORY of**
ROME. By Dean LIDDELL. 15th Thousand. Wood-
cuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.**THE STUDENT'S GIBBON: an**
Epitome of the Decline and Fall of Rome. By Dr.
WM. SMITH. 6th Thousand. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.**BUTTMAN'S LEXICOLOGUS: a Critical**
Examination of the Meaning of numerous Greek
Words, chiefly in Homer and Hesiod. Translated by Rev.
J. R. FISHLAKE. 5th Edition. 8vo. 12s.**PRINCIPIA LATINA. Part I. A**
Grammar, Delectus, Exercise Book, and Vocabularies.
By Dr. WM. SMITH. 2nd Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d.**PRINCIPIA LATINA. Part II. A**
Reading Book, Ancient Mythology and Geography,
Roman Antiquities and History; with Notes and Dictionary.
By Dr. WM. SMITH. 12mo. 3s. 6d.**PRINCIPIA GRÆCA: a First Greek**
Course. A Grammar, Delectus, Exercise Book, and
Vocabularies. By H. E. HUTTON. 2nd Edition. 12mo. 3s.**KING EDWARD VIth. LATIN**
GRAMMAR: Latin Grammatica Rudimenta, or an
Introduction to the Latin Tongue, for the Use of Schools.
New Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d.**KING EDWARD VIth. FIRST LATIN**
BOOK. The Latin Accidence; including a Short
Syntax and Prosody, with an English Translation. New
Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d.ELEMENTARY WORKS OF
INSTRUCTION.**MARKHAM'S HISTORY of ENG-**
LAND, from the First Invasion of the Romans to the
end of the Year 1858. 118th Thousand. Woodcuts. 12mo.
6s.**MARKHAM'S HISTORY of**
FRANCE, from the Conquest by the Gauls to the
Death of Louis Philippe. 79th Thousand. Woodcuts. 12mo.
6s.**MARKHAM'S HISTORY of**
GERMANY, from the Invasion of the Kingdom by
the Romans under Marius to the Present Time. 15th
Thousand. Woodcuts. 12mo. 6s.**ÆSOP'S FABLES. A New Version,**
chiefly from Original Sources. By Rev. THOS. JAMES,
M.A. 26th Thousand, with 100 Woodcuts. Post 8vo.
2s. 6d.**PHILOSOPHY in SPORT made**
SCIENCE in EARNEST, by aid of Toys and
Sports of Youth. By Dr. PARIS. 9th Edition. Woodcuts.
Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.**JESSE'S GLEANINGS in NATURAL**
HISTORY, with Anecdotes of the Sagacity and In-
stinct of Animals. 9th Edition. 12mo. 6s.**LITTLE ARTHUR'S HISTORY of**
ENGLAND. By Lady CALCOTT. 100th Thousand.
Woodcuts. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN'S
CATALOGUE OF EDUCATIONAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS.**Cassell's Popular Educator**, complete in
Six Volumes, crown 4to. price 4s. 6d. each, in cloth
boards; or, in Three Double Volumes, price 8s. 6d. each.
The first 3 vols. of the "Popular Educator" are published
in a cheaper form, price 3s. each, neatly bound in cloth;
or the 3 vols. bound in 1, price 7s. 6d.**Cassell's Biblical Educator**, in Weekly
Numbers, price 2d. each, and in Monthly Parts, price 9d.
and 11d. each; or, complete in 2 vols. crown 4to, price
5s. 6d. each, in cloth boards; or 2 vols. in 1, 10s. 6d.**The Youth's Educator; or, Familiar**
Lessons on Natural History, Botany, Human Physiology
and Health, Geography, Astronomy, Electricity, Chem-
istry, the Microscope, English and French, Arithmetic,
Chronology, &c. Edited by JOHN CASSELL. Crown 4to,
cloth boards, 8s.; with gilt edges, 9s.**Pronouncing Dictionary of the English**
Language. By NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D., with numerous
Synonyms, by CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D.D., Professor
in Yale College. Price 7s. 6d.**Cassell's Lessons in English; containing**
a Practical Grammar, adapted for the Use of the Self-
Educating Student. By J. R. BEARD, D.D. 12mo. In
paper covers, 3s.; cloth boards, 3s. 6d.**The English Language in its Elements**
and Forms, with a History of its Origin and Develop-
ments. Designed for the Use of Pupils and of Teachers,
and as a Book of General Reference. By W. C. FOWLER,
8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.**Cassell's Sixpenny Lessons in French**,
with Rules for Pronunciation, on an Entirely Novel and
Simple Plan. Reprinted in a revised form. Crown 8vo.
Paper covers, 6d.**Cassell's Lessons in French; containing**
a Complete View of the Idioms of the French Language,
in a Series of Easy and Progressive Lessons. By Pro-
fessor FASQUELLE. Revised by Professor DE LOMME.
12mo. Parts I. and II., in paper covers, 2s. each; or in
cloth, 2s. 6d. each; complete in 1 vol. cloth, 4s. 6d.**Key to the Exercises in Cassell's Lessons**
in French. Revised by Professor DE LOMME. 12mo.
Paper covers, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.**Cassell's French Manual; forming a com-**
plete, Simple, and Practical Guide to a thorough Know-
ledge of Speaking the French Language. By Professor
DE LOMME. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s.**Cassell's French and English Dictionary**,
compiled from the French Dictionaries of the French
Academy, Bescherelle, Landais, &c.; from the English
Dictionaries of Ogilvie, Johnson, Webster, &c.; and
from the Technological and Scientific Dictionaries of
both Languages. By Professors DE LOMME and WALLACE,
and HENRY BRIDGEMAN. I. French-English. II. English-
French. Small 8vo., complete in 1 vol., cloth 7s. 6d.; or
strongly bound in leather, 9s.**Cassell's French Reader; or, Interesting**
Narratives in French, for Translation, accompanied by
Conversational Exercises, adapted for both Teachers and
Students. With Grammatical and Idiomatical Refer-
ences to "Cassell's Lessons in French." By Professor
FASQUELLE. 12mo. paper covers, 2s.; cloth, 2s. 6d.**Cassell's Lessons in German; containing**
a Complete View of the Idioms of the German Lan-
guage, in a Series of Progressive Lessons. By W. H.
WOODBURY. 12mo. Parts I. and II., paper covers, 2s.;
cloth, 2s. 6d. each; complete in 1 vol. cloth, 4s. 6d.**Key to Cassell's Lessons in German.**
12mo. paper covers, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.**Cassell's Pronouncing German Reader;**
consisting of Extracts in Prose and Verse, with Vocabu-
laries. 12mo. paper covers, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.**Cassell's German Reader; containing**
Choice Selections from the best German Authors, in
Prose and Verse, and a complete Vocabulary to the Work;
with References to "Cassell's Lessons in German." By
W. H. WOODBURY. 12mo. paper covers, 2s.; cloth, 2s. 6d.**Cassell's German Pronouncing Dic-**
tionary. Small 8vo. I. German-English. II. English-
German. Complete in 1 vol. cloth, 7s. 6d. Strongly
bound in leather, 9s.**Cassell's First Lessons in Latin; or, a**
Short and Easy Introduction to the Latin Language.
Comprising Grammar, Exercises, and Vocabulary. By
Professors ANDREWS and STODDARD. 12mo. paper covers,
1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.**Cassell's Lessons in Latin: being an**
Elementary Grammar of the Latin Language, in a Series
of Easy and Progressive Lessons; with numerous Exer-
cises for Translation from English into Latin, and Latin
into English; intended especially for those who are
desirous of learning Latin without a Master. By the Rev.
J. R. BEARD, D.D. 12mo. paper covers, 2s. 6d.; cloth 3s.**Key to Cassell's Lessons in Latin; con-**
taining Translations of all the Exercises. 12mo. paper
covers, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.A complete Catalogue of MESSRS. CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN'S Publications may be had, post free, by
enclosing a stamped addressed Envelope to the Publishing Office.

CASSELL, PETTER, and GALPIN, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.; and New York.

Cassell's Latin Grammar, for the use of
Schools and Colleges. By Professors ANDREWS and
STODDARD. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.**Catechism of the Latin Grammar;**
adapted for Schools and Families. Part I. Etymology.
Part II. Syntax. Edited by M. D. KAVANAGH, Professor
at St. John's College, Waterford. Fcp. 8vo. 1s.**Cassell's Latin Reader**, adapted to
"Cassell's Latin Grammar;" consisting of Fables,
Mythology, Anecdotes of Eminent Men, Roman History,
and Ancient Geography; to which is appended an ap-
propriate Dictionary. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.**Cassell's Latin Exercises**, adapted to
ANDREWS and STODDARD's Latin Grammar. 12mo.
cloth, 2s.**Cassell's Latin Dictionary.** By J. R.
BEARD, D.D., and C. BEARD, B.A. Small 8vo. I. Latin-
English; II. English-Latin. Complete in 1 vol. 7s. 6d.
cloth; strongly bound in leather, 9s.**Cassell's Lessons in Italian: being an**
Elementary Grammar of the Language; with numerous
Exercises, Italian-English and English-Italian, a com-
pendious Vocabulary, &c. &c. By CHARLES TAUENAU,
M.D., of the University of Pavia, and Professor of the
German and Italian Languages. 12mo. In stiff covers,
3s.; cloth, 3s. 6d.**Cassell's Lessons in Greek**, including a
Grammar of the Language, in Easy and Progressive
Lessons, with numerous Exercises for Translating from
Greek into English, and from English into Greek, &c. &c.
By the Rev. J. R. BEARD, D.D. 12mo. In stiff covers,
3s. 6d.; cloth, 4s.**The Acts of the Apostles in the Original**
Greek, according to the Text of Augustus Hahn, with
Notes, and a Lexicon. For the use of Schools and Col-
leges. By JOHN J. OWEN, D.D. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.**Cassell's Arithmetic for the Young**, incul-
cating the Science of Numbers by means of Familiar
Objects; in a Series of Easy Lessons, with copious Direc-
tions for Teachers. 12mo. cloth, 1s.**Cassell's Elements of Arithmetic.** By
Professor WALLACE. Crown 8vo. stiff covers, 1s.; cloth,
1s. 6d.**Key to Cassell's Arithmetic: containing**
Answers to all Questions in the above Work. 32mo.
paper covers, 4d.**Cassell's Elements of Algebra**, intended
for the use of Schools, Colleges, Universities, and self-
taught Students. Crown 8vo. paper covers, 1s.; cloth,
1s. 6d.**Cassell's Euclid; being the First Six**
Books, with the Eleventh and Twelfth, of Euclid. Edited
by Professor WALLACE, A.M., of the Glasgow University,
and Collegiate Tutor of the University of London. Crown
8vo. stiff covers, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.**Key to Cassell's Euclid; containing the**
Enunciations of all the Propositions and Corollaries.
32mo. paper covers, 4d.**Mathematical Science: its Logic and**
Utility; with Explanations and Illustrations of the Best
Methods of Instruction. By CHARLES DAVIES, LL.D.
8vo. cloth, 2s.**Geography and Atlas.** By PETER PARLEY.
A New Edition, carefully adapted to the use of English
Schools and Families. 8vo. limp cloth, 1s. 6d.; in stiff
covers, 1s.**The History of England.** By ROBERT
FERGUSON, LL.D. 12mo. cloth, 3s.; strongly bound in
leather, 4s.; fine paper, 3s. 6d.; cloth; gilt edges, 4s.**The History of Scotland.** By ROBERT
FERGUSON, LL.D. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.; strongly bound
in leather, 2s. 6d.**The History of Ireland, from the Earliest**
Period to the Year 1852; with a Review of the Struggles
against English Supremacy, from the Revolution to the
Union. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 3d.; strongly bound in leather, 3s.**The History of France, from the Earliest**
Period; with numerous Portraits. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 3d.;
strongly bound in leather, 3s.**The Natural History of Man; or, Popular**
Chapters on Ethnography. With Index. By JOHN KEN-
NEDY, A.M. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.**The History and Sources of the Greatness**
of the British Empire. By BENJAMIN PARSONS. 12mo.
cloth 1s. 6d.**A Popular Account of the Steam Engine.**
By Professor WALLACE. New Edition, illustrated. 12mo.
boards, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.**The Wonders of the Heavens.** By FRE-
DERICK S. WILLIAMS. With Diagrams. New Edition.
12mo. boards, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

MACMILLAN'S CLASS BOOKS FOR COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

I. ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

ARITHMETIC. For the Use of Schools. By BARNARD SMITH, M.A. New Edition (1861), pp. 348. Answers to all the Questions. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.
KEY to the above. Second Edition, thoroughly revised (1860), pp. 352. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

ARITHMETIC and ALGEBRA in their PRINCIPLES and APPLICATIONS. With numerous Examples, systematically arranged. By BARNARD SMITH, M.A. Seventh Edition (1850), pp. 696. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

EXERCISES in ARITHMETIC. By BARNARD SMITH, M.A. Part I. Pp. 48 (1860). Crown 8vo. 1s. Part II. Pp. 56 (1860). Crown 8vo. 1s. Answers, 6d. The Two Parts bound together, 2s.; or with Answers, 2s. 6d.

ALGEBRA. For the Use of Colleges and Schools. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A. Second Edition (1860), pp. 516. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

II. TRIGONOMETRY.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY. For Schools and Colleges. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A. Second Edition (1860), pp. 279. Crown 8vo. 5s.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY. For Colleges and Schools. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A. Pp. 112 (1859). Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY. With a numerous Collection of Examples. By R. D. BEASLEY, M.A. Pp. 106 (1858). Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

PLANE and SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY. With the Construction and Use of Tables of Logarithms. By J. C. SNOWBALL, M.A. Ninth Edition. Pp. 240 (1857). Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

III. MECHANICS, HYDROSTATICS, AND OPTICS.

ELEMENTARY TREATISE on MECHANICS. With a Collection of Examples. By S. PARKINSON, B.D. Second Edition (1860), pp. 345. Crown 8vo. 9s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY COURSE of MECHANICS and HYDROSTATICS. By J. C. SNOWBALL, M.A. Fourth Edition. Pp. 110 (1851). Crown 8vo. 5s.

ELEMENTARY HYDROSTATICS. With numerous Examples and Solutions. By J. B. PHEAR, M.A. Second Edition. Pp. 156 (1857). Crown 8vo. 5s. 6d.

ANALYTICAL STATICS. With numerous Examples. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A. Second Edition. Pp. 330 (1858). Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

DYNAMICS of a PARTICLE. With numerous Examples. By P. G. TAIT, M.A., and W. J. STEELE, M.A. Pp. 304 (1856). Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A TREATISE on DYNAMICS. By W. P. WILSON, M.A. Pp. 176 (1850). 8vo. 9s. 6d.

DYNAMICS of a SYSTEM of RIGID BODIES. With numerous Examples. By E. J. ROUTH, M.A. Pp. 336 (1860). Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA. Sections I., II., III. With Notes and Problems. By P. FOSTER, M.A. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A TREATISE on OPTICS. By S. PARKINSON, B.D. Pp. 304 (1859). Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

IV. GEOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

GEOMETRICAL TREATISE on CONIC SECTIONS. With a Collection of Examples. By W. H. DREW, M.A. Pp. 121 (1857). 4s. 6d.

PLANE CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY as applied to the STRAIGHT LINE and the CONIC SECTIONS. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A. Second Edition. Pp. 316 (1858). Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY TREATISE on CONIC SECTIONS and ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY. By G. H. PUCKLE, M.A. Second Edition. Pp. 264 (1856). Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

EXAMPLES of ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY of THREE DIMENSIONS. With the Results. Collected by I. TODHUNTER, M.A. Pp. 76 (1858). Crown 8vo. 4s.

V. DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

The DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS. With numerous Examples. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A. Third Edition. Pp. 404 (1860). Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The INTEGRAL CALCULUS, and its APPLICATIONS. With numerous Examples. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A. Pp. 268 (1857). Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS. By GEORGE BOOLE, D.C.L. Pp. 486 (1859). Crown 8vo. 14s.

THE CALCULUS of FINITE DIFFERENCES. By GEORGE BOOLE, D.C.L. Pp. 248 (1840). Cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

VI. APPLIED SCIENCE.

The ALGEBRAICAL and NUMERICAL THEORY of ERRORS of OBSERVATIONS, and the Combination of Observations. By the Astronomer-Royal, G. B. AIRY, M.A. Pp. 183 (1861). 6s. 6d.

HISTORY of the PROGRESS of the CALCULUS of VARIATIONS during the 19th CENTURY. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A. 8vo. 12s.

The CONSTRUCTION of WROUGHT IRON BRIDGES, embracing the Practical Application of the Principles of Mechanics to Wrought Iron Girder Work. By J. H. LATHAM, M.A., C.E. With numerous Plates. Pp. 282 (1858). 15s.

MATHEMATICAL TRACTS, On the Lunar and Planetary Theories, the Figure of the Earth, Precession and Nutation, the Calculus of Variations, and the Undulatory Theory of Optics. By the Astronomer-Royal, G. B. AIRY, M.A. Fourth Edition (1858), pp. 400. 15s.

A TREATISE on ATTRACTIONS, LAPLACE'S FUNCTIONS, and the FIGURE of the EARTH. By J. H. PRATT, M.A. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 12s. 6d. (1861), 6s. 6d.

COLLECTION of MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS and EXAMPLES. With Answers. By H. A. MORGAN, M.A. Pp. 190 (1858). Crown 8vo. 6s. 6d.

SENATE-HOUSE MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS. With Solutions—

1848-51. By FERREES and JACKSON. 8vo. 15s. 6d.

1848-51. (Riders.) By JAMESON. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

1854. By WALTON and MACKENZIE. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

1857. By CAMPION and WALTON. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

1860. By ROUTH and WATSON. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

VII. LATIN.

HELP to LATIN GRAMMAR; or, the Form and Use of Words in Latin. With Progressive Exercises. By JOSHUA WRIGHT, M.A. Pp. 175 (1855). Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The SEVEN KINGS of ROME. A First Latin Reading-book. By JOSHUA WRIGHT, M.A. Second Edition. Pp. 138 (1857). Fcp. 8vo. 3s.

VOCABULARY and EXERCISES on "THE SEVEN KINGS." By JOSHUA WRIGHT, M.A. Pp. 94 (1857). Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

FIRST LATIN CONSTRUCTING BOOK. By E. THRING, M.A. Pp. 104 (1855). Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

SALLUST.—CATILINA and JUGURTHA. With English Notes. For Schools. By CHARLES MERIVALE, B.D. Second Edition. Pp. 172 (1858). Fcp. 8vo. 4s. 6d. Catilina and Jugurtha may be had separately, price 2s. 6d. each.

JUVENAL. For Schools. With English Notes and an Index. By JOHN E. MAYOR, M.A. Pp. 464 (1859). Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

CICERO'S SECOND PHILIPPIC. With English Notes. By JOHN E. MAYOR, M.A. Pp. 168 (1861). 5s.

VIII. GREEK.

HELLENICA: a First Greek Reading-book. Being a History of Greece, taken from Diodorus and Thucydides. By JOSHUA WRIGHT, M.A. Second Edition. Pp. 150 (1857). Fcp. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

DEMOSTHENES on the CROWN. With English Notes. By B. DRAKE, M.A. Second Edition, to which is prefixed *ÆSCHINES AGAINST CTESEPHON*. With English Notes. (1860.) Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

ÆSCHYLUS. The EUMENIDES. With English Notes and Translation. By B. DRAKE, M.A. Pp. 144 (1853). 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE to the ROMANS: with Notes. By CHARLES JOHN VAUGHAN, D.D. (1861.) Crown 8vo. 5s.

IX. ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

The CHILD'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By E. THRING, M.A. Demy 18mo. New Edition (1857), 1s.

ELEMENTS of GRAMMAR taught in ENGLISH. By E. THRING, M.A. Third Edition. Pp. 136 (1860). Demy 18mo. 2s.

X. RELIGIOUS.

HISTORY of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH during the MIDDLE AGES. By Archdeacon HARDWICK. Pp. 482 (1853). With Maps. Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

HISTORY of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH during the REFORMATION. By Archdeacon HARDWICK. Pp. 459 (1850). Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

HISTORY of the BOOK of COMMON PRAYER. By FRANCIS PROCTER, M.A. Pp. 464 (1860). Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

HISTORY of the CANON of the NEW TESTAMENT during the FIRST FOUR CENTURIES. By BROOK FOSS WESTCOTT, M.A. Pp. 594 (1855). Crown 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of the GOSPELS. By BROOK FOSS WESTCOTT, M.A. (1860). Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

The CHURCH CATECHISM ILLUSTRATED and EXPLAINED. By ARTHUR RAMSAY, M.A. Pp. 204 (1854). 18mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

NOTES for LECTURES on CONFIRMATION: With Suitable Prayers. By C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D. Third Edition. Pp. 70 (1859). Fcp. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE CLASS BOOKS.

ROUILLON'S GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES

OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE:

Containing a Series of Theoretic, Practical, and Progressive Lessons, in which every Difficulty is explained, either in Notes at the end of each Exercise or by reference to preceding Rules. Twelfth Edition. Edited by ALFRED HAVET, Esq., Author of the "Complete French Class Book," &c. 12mo. half-bound, 5s.

. Nearly 23,000 copies of this Grammar have been sold. The number used year by year steadily increases, and has done so for some years past.

ROUILLON'S TOURIST'S FRENCH COMPANION:

Consisting of Familiar Conversations on every topic which can be useful to the Continental Traveller; together with models of Letters, Notes, and Cards. Exhibiting the True Pronunciation of the French Language, the Silent Letters being printed in Italic. Sixteenth Edition. Revised and Corrected by ALFRED HAVET, Esq. 18mo. half-bound, 4s. 6d. (Thirty-third Thousand.)

FAUSSET HOMER'S ILIAD,

According to the Text of Dr. Kennedy. with Original Notes, Philological and Exegetical, Examination Questions, &c., comprising also the various Readings and Comments of the most eminent Critics on Homer. By A. R. FAUSSET, A.M. Second Edition. 12mo. bound, 5s.

HAVET'S FRENCH in ONE VOLUME.

The COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS BOOK; or, Grammatical and Idiomatical French Manual. By A. HAVET, Esq., Editor of "Rouillon's Grammar" and "Tourist," &c. &c. 8vo. bound. Third Edition. (Tenth Thousand.) 7s. *M. Havet's treatise is a complete exposition of the principles and peculiarities of the French language."—*Athenæum*.

London: WILLIAM ALLAN, Stationers'-hall-court.

CONTENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.....	69
ENGLISH and FOREIGN LITERATURE:—	
Science:	
Herschel on Meteorology.....	70
Herschel's Physical Geography.....	70
Duke's Memorandums and Recollections of Gout and Rheumatism.....	73
Religion:	
Tracts for Priests and People. No. II.....	73
Lister's Psycho-Prophetic Essays.....	73
Haug's Lecture on the Origin of the Parsee Religion.....	74
Short Notices.....	74
Fiction:	
Glencreggan. By Cuthbert Bede.....	74
Palmer's The Leighs.....	74
Poetry:	
Wright's Political Poems and Songs relating to English History.....	74
Miscellaneous:	
Complete Poetical Works of Vivaldi.....	76
Mayhew's London Labour and London Poor.....	77
Hollingshead's Ragged London in 1861.....	77
Ellison's Slavery and Secession in American.....	79
Humphry on the Human Foot and the Human Hand.....	80
Bishop Hatto: a Legend of the Mouse Tower on the Rhine.....	80
History of the Siege of Delhi.....	80
Short Notices.....	80
EDUCATION, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.:—	
Education.....	81
McCulloch's Course of Elementary Reading in Science and Literature.....	81
Grote on Criticism.....	83
The Museum, No. II.....	83
Jacob's The Broomsgrove Greek Grammar.....	83
Jacob's Elementary Greek Grammar.....	83
Three Letters to the "Cornhill" on Public Education, by Paterfamilias.....	83
Chatelet's Gay's Fables.....	83
Saxby on the Projection and Calculation of the Sphere.....	83
Music and Musicians.....	84
Musical and Dramatic Gossip.....	84
Art and Artists:	
Drawings from the Royal Collection.....	85
Miscellaneous.....	86
BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.....	86
Books Wanted to Purchase.....	88
Trade News.....	88
Sales by Auction.....	89
Books Recently Published.....	90
ADVERTISEMENTS.....	57-68, 90-92

THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WE THINK that the House of Lords has acted very wisely in rejecting the "Book Unions" Bill. As far as we understand it, it seems to have been a very useless and mischievous scheme for promoting the sale of worthless books, and bolstering up consumptive reputations. Lord BROUGHAM seemed much more than half ashamed of his protégé, and (most unusual proceeding with that bellicose peer) quietly gave it up without provoking a division—explicitly declaring that he considered it a measure of expediency rather than necessity, and desiring a distinct understanding that "it was not owing to any fault of his that the Bill was lost." Certainly not. It was the fault, or rather faults, of the Bill itself, as Lord GREY very conclusively pointed out, when he clearly indicated the distinction to be drawn between books and works of art. In the best interests of literature, we protested against a scheme for making books the subjects of a lottery. A library or even a small collection of books is a history of its collector's mind. It is not a piece of furniture, or even an object of decoration. English adaptations of *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* have been ridiculed for sending the dimensions of their dining-rooms to a picture-dealer and ordering pictures to fit; but what shall we say of the shallow pretender who draws lots for his books? When a man buys a book, he signifies by the act that he desires to nourish his mind with the information which that particular book contains. There is no room for choice or for the exercise of any will but that of the person by whom the book is actually desired. He that wishes to study the steam-engine would be ill-requited for his subscription to a lottery by drawing LONGFELLOW's poems. Lord BROUGHAM admitted that the scheme was quite as "expedient" for booksellers, printers, and authors as for readers; but it needs no conjuror to divine by whom the expediency would be best appreciated. It is a scheme set on foot by booksellers, printers, and authors, and in estimating its value we must hold this fact steadily in view, that good books sell themselves, but bad books require pushing.

In referring to the "Book Unions" Bill in our last impression, we connected the name of Mr. EDMUND YATES with the scheme. Mr. YATES writes to disclaim all connection with it:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—Perceiving myself described in your issue of this day's date as the "originator and promoter" of the "recently-projected National Book Union," I hasten to assure you that you have unwittingly ascribed to me an honour to which I am by no means entitled, and that, however gratified I should have been in finding my name associated with those quoted by you, I had never heard of the project until I read your comments upon it.—I am, Sir, faithfully yours,
JUNE 13, 1861.
EDMUND YATES.

In connection with this matter we have received another communication, which is too good to be omitted, although its insertion may lay us open to the charge of surplage:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—You are at liberty to criticise the National Book Union in that spirit of hostility with which you have always approached my name. But I am bound not to let your blows fall upon an innocent back. Mr. Edmund Yates has no connection whatever with the National Book Union. I am its originator, and am solely responsible for any defects malevolent ingenuity may discover in it.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.
BLANCHARD JERROLD.

Reform Club, Pall-mall, July 16th, 1861.

Indeed, "these be wild and whirling words." Need we assure the reader that we are not actuated by any "spirit of hostility" against Mr. JERROLD's name, or that we have no intention of exercising "malevolent ingenuity" upon his schemes? Surely not. We may not have swelled the chorus of injudicious laudation, nor praised that which we felt bound in conscience to condemn; but the idea that we have deliberately drawn ourselves up in battle array against Mr. WILLIAM BLANCHARD JERROLD, or that it is a serious purpose with us to oppose him, is too absurd to be treated with gravity. Whenever the acts or plans of Mr. JERROLD merit praise at our hands we shall freely accord it.

Acting upon the recommendation of Professor OWEN, the Trustees of the British Museum have purchased the principal objects in M. DU CHAILLU's collection of mammals for 500*l.*; a very good sum, it must be admitted, to pay for what has been called a "heap of rubbish," and which has been said to be destitute of any novelty. The sum, however, assumes more moderate proportions when we recollect that the same Trustees, on the recommendation of the chief of the zoological department, acquired the young gorilla and the adult skeleton now in the Museum for nearly 200*l.* The selected specimens include the "King of the Gorillas"—the large specimen stuffed by Mr. WILSON, which has lately been exhibited at the rooms of the Geographical Society; the younger specimen, called "Joe" in M. DU CHAILLU's lecture, and another skin; also the skin of the "Bald-headed Ape," the new Antelope and the African Manatee, with their skeletons, and the skins of some smaller animals. The valuation of these specimens (which is really very moderate) was made by Mr. S. STEVENS, whose opinion upon such matters is justly held in high respect by the officers of the British Museum. The skull of the Manatee is very curious, and, in the opinion of Professor OWEN, more resembles the fossil Halitherium (of Malta and Darmstadt) than any other living animal. The purchase of M. DU CHAILLU's collection of

birds is, we believe, still under the consideration of the Trustees. For the present, we may safely congratulate the Museum on the acquisition of such a valuable accession to the attractions of its Zoological department as the "King of the Gorillas" and his companions. No doubt his Majesty's levees will be exceedingly thronged. Dr. GRAY is also to be congratulated upon the opportunities which he will now have for a free and uninterrupted exploration of the apertures in the skin of the gorilla, and for drawing therefrom all possible conclusions to the disparagement of M. DU CHAILLU's veracity.

In giving insertion to the following letter we have but to say that, to our knowledge, its writer is a person of high reputation for sagacity, love of truth, and all other qualities that enter into the composition of an admirable character. Of the facts deposed to in the statement we know nothing but what we gather from the statement itself; yet the knowledge we have of the witness compels us to admit this document as *ex parte* evidence worthy of grave attention. Upon any ordinary matter we should rely implicitly upon the word of this witness, and we cannot reject the testimony because it tends to the contradiction of our experience. For our part, we have but to say that we have made frequent, earnest, and honest endeavours to witness these scenes, or something analogous to them, but in vain. We have never seen anything approaching them. We cannot say that we desire to be convinced, for we have no desire either way. Our desire is to know the truth. If what our correspondent calls "materialism" be equivalent to "scepticism" about these things, we must confess that it yet occupies our mind; and if that materialism be an erroneous faith, we earnestly wish that the spirits would address themselves to the task of driving it out. Our main complaint is, that whilst persons who already believe, and, therefore, need no conviction, and persons who find no difficulty in believing, are suffered to behold these marvels, not only is the sight of them denied to others whose minds are less pliable, who insist upon absolute proof and strictly logical investigation, and who refuse to admit what may be termed sentimental evidence, but the demand for evidence is termed scepticism, and the scepticism is pleaded as a reason why those who are occupied by it can never see that which, if seen, would utterly annihilate unbelief. One part of the following statement appears to us to imply a fearful suggestion. It is where an unseen Being said: "It is thus I overthrow idolatry and superstition." Who was the I? Who but One can say "I overthrow idolatry?" When the SPIRIT of the LORD manifested ITSELF to PAUL in the highway, it met him in the full vigour of his unbelief. It met the sceptic, and not the believer.—the sneerer, and not the timid inquirer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—The last number of your journal contains this passage:—"Home thrusts" is a satirical attack upon that exploded superstition yeelp "spirit-rapping"; as the craze in question has apparently had its day, the satire falls somewhat flatly upon our ears." This is a mistake; the numbers of so-called "spiritualists"—believers in the power of the spirits of the other world to make themselves visibly present to those still on earth—is increased since last year threefold. The "facts" have become so established that, like the electric telegraph, the wonder has ceased. I am not at all astonished that those who have not seen do not believe; but I am astonished when men of philosophic minds sneer when they ought to investigate. You know me; and you know that I would not advance an untruth; and that, having for two years withstood spiritualism, and closed my eyes against every evidence, until a communication forced me to believe, I am not likely to yield to imposition—supposing imposition were practised—which in the case I am about to relate was impossible.

I took a friend, who wished to be present at a *séance*, to a lady's house in the Regent's-park, who has been a great deal in India; and in the drawing-room she has a number of idols of the Burmese gods, heavy brass idols, and other Indian curiosities. It is a good-sized, cheerful room. We sat down, seven, to a heavy loo-table—seven—two of the party being Mr. and Mrs. Home (the latter being in what is believed the last stage of consumption); the usual raps and table tilts commenced, and I made my friend go under the table for some time, that she might see the impossibility of any trick; while there, the raps were to her hearing on the top of the table. It was evening, but not twilight. Mrs. Home made some little bouquets of flowers, which she tied together with one of her long hairs, and, leaving them on her lap, asked the spirits to take one to me, one to another, and so on. The bouquets were conveyed as she requested; one was placed in my hand, and when my husband expressed a wish that F—— might have one (she not being present), a rose from a vase in the room was flung to him across the room. No person was in the room except the seven seated at the table. For some time we had heard raps and noises on the elevated stage where Mrs. — had arranged her idols, and when the alphabet was called for by the five raps, it was said, and the following message rapidly spelt out: "It is thus I overthrow idolatry and superstition." There was a great noise; the Burmese gods were overthrown and cast in different parts of the room, and slowly, directly opposite where I sat, the head of one unscrewed from the trunk arose and was thrust on the table; this was also done to the body from which the head was unfastened; it was elevated much above the table, and then thrown on it. My friend and the chair on which she was seated were then lifted quite off the ground more than a foot, and sustained in that position, while I exclaimed, "Adelaide, you are off the ground!" And she said, "I know I am, quite." We then saw Mr. Home on his chair lifted still higher, and sustained quite as long, if not longer. I felt my dress pulled, and placed my hand under the table; one by one the tips of my fingers were taken and pressed, and then a hand was laid on mine. About this time Mr. Home fell into a trance, and my friend was so deeply affected by his telling a circumstance only known to herself, and communicated to Mr. Home by the spirit of her husband—that it was not until he recovered from that most wonderful trance that the *séance* proceeded in the usual way. I do not feel at liberty to mention the circumstance that was told, but she most solemnly declared "it had never passed her lips." The accordion was played—each of us in turn holding one end; the instrument was then played, loud as an organ, outside the circle where unseen power had placed it—magnificent music; then it was placed on the table and played thereby unseen power. Then the alphabet was again called for, and the message was: "This is the music S—"

(Mrs. Home's Christian name) will hear when she enters the spirit-world." No words can describe the beauty, the richness, the tenderness of that music. The dear young friend, whom we all love for the childlike simplicity and the elevated character of her Christian faith, was the only one unmoved at the table. Looking calmly round, she said, "Yes, I know I shall soon be so happy in heaven." All but she wept bitterly. The evening had been very bright; it was now twilight, and all, except myself, said they saw the spirit-hands passing round the circle, and touching our brows. I felt a hand on my brow more than once, and two sprigs of geranium were dropt on my dress. I looked eagerly to see what my friends saw, but did not until a hand bell, which was on another table, was taken up and rung loudly over the table and in the air over the circle; then, between me and the window, I distinctly saw a long greyish arm holding the bell; I saw it as distinctly as I see my own hand holding this pen! It was not like an arm and hand of flesh, but, if I may say so, like an embodied shadow standing out—a long grey arm and hand holding and ringing the bell. They all saw it. Soon after the bell was thrown down, the alphabet called for, and the message was "Good night—God bless you." It was ended. I have seen the idols twice overthrown in the same way. If you ask me, What does this tend to? I say, to check the spread of materialism. No one could see what I have seen and disbelieve in existence after what is called Death, but which I call Change. We always commence our *advice* with prayer to the Trinity to be protected from the influence of evil spirits. I have no more to say at present.

Mr. CYRUS REDDING sends us the following defence of Alderman BECKFORD's memory against the aspersions of the late Lord MACAULAY. The letter is interesting both as a revival of an interesting question and an acknowledgment on Mr. REDDING's part of the authorship of BECKFORD's "Memoirs."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

Sir,—In these days, when works of fiction are so much read, it would appear as if history were designed to put on something of the same character. The noblest of Roman writers told us, in harmony with common sense, that the essential virtue of history is a strict adherence to truth. To imbibe personal prejudices against unknown individuals, and to circulate them upon no reasonable ground, is indefensible. Even the diatribes of political enemies should not provoke the historian to vilify them in language, however attractive to readers, and captivating in style; this is not to write history as it should be written. D'Alembert was so disgusted with the misrepresentations of the writers of history in relation to his own time, that he thought it better there should be no history at all.

The attractive style of Macaulay must weaken the interest it excites when doubts are expressed regarding the veracity of his descriptions. With no writer has personal distaste or predilection more ruled in characterising others. His sketches are drawn with all the acrimonious distortion of the political reviewer. He was young when he first wrote in the *Edinburgh Review*, if he did not begin there his literary career. At that time the *Quarterly* had begun its course as an antagonist, and in both reviews literature was tested solely by the political party of the writer. This was not a good school for an author commencing his career, and it subsequently tainted his historical descriptions of character.

Nothing could have been more unlucky than that Macaulay, a very superior man, should have been twice put down by John Wilson Croker, the leading star of the *Quarterly*. If he were at all sensitive he must have been mortified at being proved grossly erroneous by a political adversary. The advantage of his captivating style was neutralised by want of fidelity to the truth. Here even "Johnson's bow-wow way" would have been of no avail in reply to such an accusation face to face.

You, Sir, on the anonymous publication of some memoirs (as far as they went), of Beckford, once of Fonthill, named me as being their writer. It was a right guess. I was their writer; but I had reasons why at that time I did not put my name on the title-page. The Duchess of Hamilton—Beckford's younger daughter—was then alive, and I did not wish to be challenged in regard to any part of her father's early life, amounting to about two-thirds of the first volume, which I had obtained privately and exclusively from the MS. diary of Beckford's tutor, up to the completion of his pupil's twenty-first year, and, indeed, down to the death of Lady Margaret Beckford, his wife, who died in Switzerland. Among those papers were incidents relative to his father and

family; others I procured in addition from the Guildhall City Library. I state these things to show the authentic sources from which I drew my information, independently of what was accessible elsewhere that was open to everybody. Even the late Mr. Beckford's family had no such account of his earlier years as I detailed in that fragment of a memoir.

Now then to Macaulay. The most successful minister England ever saw; "a man not stained by any vice, nor sullied by any meanness"—that minister who "with one hand smote the House of Bourbon, and with the other wielded the democracy of England"—that discerning man and great minister, neither Whig nor Tory, but as much of either as was good, cannot be forgiven by Macaulay for his original sin in opposing the corruptions practised by Sir Robert Walpole. It is pretended that Lord Chatham knew no better than to select his personal friends from the lowest and most contemptible of mankind—an assertion that refutes itself from that great man's known perspicacity. Two members of the House of Peers asking Chatham what measure he had in contemplation in reply, he is charged by Macaulay with being sullen and mysterious. He must decline any discussion about it; he did not want their assistance; "he had fixed upon a person to take charge of his measure in the House of Commons."

This person, says Macaulay, was a member who was not connected with the Government, and who never had, nor deserved to have, "the ear of the House." A "noisy, pompous, illiterate demagogue, whose Cockney English, and scraps of mispronounced Latin, were the jest of the newspapers." The newspapers, of course, were the Ministerial ones, the virulent opponents of Lord Chatham's principles, and supporters of the party jealous of his great name. Excellent bases for true and impartial history!

Now, if Macaulay be truthful, we must pronounce the Earl of Chatham a blind fool, who knew nothing of mankind, and was destitute of common discernment. We must call the citizens of London, when it was much more populous than now, and was the habitation of the great merchants, bankers, and traders of England, and not a place of shops and warehouses, as at present—the principal men of business residing out of it—we must call them a race of idiots, and the monumental honours they paid to their celebrated citizen, so many proofs of their stupidity.

What is the truth? The person alluded to by Lord Chatham as in "the Lower House," was Alderman Beckford. He had sat in Parliament six years for the City, before he was made Lord Mayor. He entered the Corporation and consented to be Lord Mayor solely in order to strengthen Lord Chatham's interest. Into the second mayoralty he was literally forced. Now, as to his being "noisy, illiterate, a Cockney, and demagogue." He was born in Jamaica, where his grandfather had gone as a lieutenant in the army, and where he became Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. Young Beckford never saw England until he was turned of twelve years of age. On his arrival he was put to school at Westminster, of which Dr. Friend was then the headmaster, from whom he received high encomiums. The Earl of Mansfield, Lord Kinnoul, and Dr. Johnson, Bishop of Gloucester, afterwards were his fellow-scholars. He translated some of the classics entirely, and rewrote them in a fine hand. They were consumed, with his noble library, at Fonthill, when a large portion of the house he had erected there was destroyed by fire. So much for the "illiterate" and "cockney" part of the charge. As to that of being a "demagogue," it appears that while he was no eloquent speaker, he knew how to manage matters with an independent bearing, too seldom imitated in the House of Commons, and bore out Lord Chatham's reference to him in his own affair already referred to. In Smollett's History of England, under the date of 1753, and in the lifetime of that writer, he says: "The cause of the planters was vigorously defended, and was managed in the House of Commons by Alderman Beckford, a gentleman of vast possessions in Jamaica, who perfectly understood, and strenuously supported, the interests of his native country."

Lord Macaulay was born in the present century, I believe, or in the very last years of that preceding. The Alderman died thirty years before Macaulay was born. Personal knowledge of Alderman Beckford he could not have had, nor verbal from others at the time he wrote; his allegations, therefore, were made from reading, which must have been very circumscribed, and even unjustly partial, to delineate character so erroneously. I have stated that Croker twice convicted him of errors, which showed he wrote without due inquiry; I trust I have convicted him of a third, too grossly prejudiced to be commendable in an historian; and, but for space, I could point out others equally so, both *pro* and *con*, but have, I fear, trespassed already too much upon your space.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

CYRUS REDDING.

London, July 13, 1860.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

SCIENCE.

Meteorology. From the "Encyclopædia Britannica." By Sir JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, Bart., K.H., &c. Edinburgh: Adam and C. Black. 1861. 8vo. pp. 288.

Physical Geography. By the same. pp. 441.

THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE OF ENGLAND is constantly recruited from two sources—the emanations of fresh genius from her own soil, and the attraction of minds of another race and land, who are absorbed into our circle like meteors by the solar atmosphere. To the former source we owe the Stephensons, and Faraday, and Whewell; from the latter we derive the Herschels, who are now entirely our own, and may be counted among the "precious possessions" in the country.

Sir John Herschel has well sustained the reputation of his father; and to the general public he has rendered greater service by exhibiting physical science in a style suited to the comprehension of thousands, for whom Newton and Laplace are great names, and nothing more. His writings and life are an answer to those who think that a man can be great in one subject only, and that unusual mental development in one direction must be attended by dwarfing in another. The philosopher who has directed so many astronomical observations, who has guided the telescope and catalogued the stars, has also cleansed the Augean stable of the Mint, penned the best geological sketch of Sandown Bay, and plied the towing-net for *Pteropoda* in the South Atlantic.

How different a spectacle is presented by physical geography as taught by Humboldt, Somerville, and Herschel, from what it used to be—a most uninviting science, a world half unknown and wholly unintelligible, covered with clouds and darkness, or revealing the dim forms of savages engaged in horrid wars, "inhabitants without manners, and customs most abominable." Now it is all subjected to law and order, shown as much in the movements of the storm as in the flow of the tide and the succession of the seasons; and although we cannot say that deluges in one country and drought in another, and earthquake and famine may not still afflict the earth, yet we have the strongest reason to believe that such visitations will be rare and limited in extent; that, taking the whole world, there will be an almost uniform production of food and textile produce, just as there is a nearly uniform supply of solar light and heat; and that, "while the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and day and night, and summer and winter, shall not cease." Now too, when we consider the races of men, the nationalities which possess the earth, we are irresistibly impelled to speculate on their relationship, the cause and date of their diversities, the place of their origin, and the line of their migration. And as fast as our knowledge becomes sufficiently extensive we must apply the same method of investigation to the nations of animals and plants. Thus, ethnology and all the branches of natural history, including paleontology (or the natural history of the former world), are connected with geography.

We did not think, until we had seen Sir John Herschel's "Meteorology," that the subject was possessed of so much interest, or could

be invested with a readable charm. Not that we are indifferent about climate, or insensible to "skye influences," but we shall never become weather-wise by means of mathematical formulae, and are thankful to have the road made easy. The author has "availed himself of the opportunity" afforded by these reprints to make a few corrections and additions to the original text, some of which will claim our more particular attention.

Sir John adopts the theory of the heated condition of the interior of the globe as a balance to the force of gravitation, but he does not think it has any effect on the external temperature. We have sometimes imagined that such an influence might be traced in the peculiar climate of the southern extremity of America, when reading the speculations of geologists about molten lakes beneath the Andes; and the same thought has been suggested by the occurrence of the *cactus* growing wild on an island in the Lake of the Woods, in the latitude of Paris, but in a climate which *ought to be* much more severe.

One of the subjects which has received particular notice is the decrement of temperature upwards, so obvious in ascending mountains; for while the *density* of the atmosphere diminishes in geometrical progression, so that at 100 miles it is a thousand-million times less than at the surface, the decrease of temperature upwards has been assumed at the *uniform* rate of one degree for 400 feet. The author considers this improbable in itself, and inconsistent with the observations made in balloon ascents, from which he concludes there is a definite relation between temperature and barometric pressure. The cause of the decrease of temperature upwards is the difference in the quality of solar and terrestrial heat; the luminous heat of the sun passes freely through the air and is absorbed at the surface of the earth, from which it is again given out as *obscure* heat, and in this condition is chiefly arrested by the lower strata of the atmosphere. The experiments of Prof. Tyndall show that a gas or vapour of perfect transparency, as regards light, may act upon radiant heat like an opaque screen, which it is almost impossible to penetrate.

The winds hold the first place as meteorological agents, effecting a constant circulation of heat and moisture in the regions of the air, and causing currents in the ocean. The account of them here given is the clearest and most concise we have seen, forming a remarkable contrast to the wordy disquisitions of Maury, with whom the author is at variance on several points, which are further explained in the "Physical Geography." He especially "declines the doctrine of a systematic crossing of the south-east and north-east trades at the medial line." Speaking of Dove's law of rotation of the wind, he says: "It is a remark as old as Lord Bacon that the wind has a tendency to veer round the compass according to the sun's motion, and often makes a complete circuit in that direction; but that it rarely veers in the contrary direction." Sailors add to this the observation that settled fair weather never comes till the wind gets right; i. e., if the wind gets into the desired quarter by coming from the *wrong* direction, it will not remain there, but must go back all round the compass. In the southern hemisphere, a contrary law of rotation ought to prevail; but observations are wanting. (We quote this in justification of a neighbour, who has placed a weathercock on his—summerhouse!)

The chapter on radiation fogs and river mists opens a subject of considerable importance to those who have a choice of residence.

If the ground slope ever so little towards a valley, the cold air will run downwards, and depress the mean temperature of the mixture, producing fog. . . . In the Weald of Kent, a district abounding in grassy slopes and winding and branching valleys, in the calm clear nights which are there so frequent, beautiful instances of radiation-fog are of perpetual occurrence. Immediately after sunset, in clear weather, dew commences—streams of cold air set downwards, following the lines of shortest descent, their course being marked with mist, thin and filmy at first, but acquiring density in its downward progress, and by degrees filling the valleys with fog, which, in the morning before sunrise, presents exactly the aspect of a winding lake or river of water, whose surface, perfectly even and horizontal, runs a sharply defined level line round every promontory and into every retreating nook. . . . It is a matter of ordinary remark that the spring frosts are severer in hollows and low grounds than on slopes and heights.

In the old times both halls and cottages were built in hollow valleys for convenience and shelter; now we prefer the hill-side, and obtain at once a better prospect and more healthy site. Dr. Mißry states that pulmonary consumption is a disease unknown among the inhabitants of very elevated regions, and it is certainly less frequent in our own hill districts than in the valleys. We need go no farther than Highgate to see how much better the evergreens and biennials stood the frost of last winter on the rising ground than in the suburban region below.

The rain-gauge is a meteorological instrument which every one feels competent to manage; yet some of its indications still require confirmation, and "their real cause is yet to seek." The rain-gauge on the top of York Minster, 213 feet from the ground, has shown a rain-fall of 14.9 inches; while another gauge at the bottom of the tower register 25.7 inches. So unexpected a result led the recorder to suggest that possibly the upper rain-gauge might suffer from the thirst of visitors who had toiled to the summit, while the lower instrument might receive other contributions than those of the weather. We have seen a country gentleman's rain-gauge so contrived that the lambs used to drink out of it.

When speaking of the snow-level in the Himalaya, Sir John Herschel adheres to Humboldt's statement, that it is three or four thousand feet higher on the northern than on the southern side of the mountains: "The moist winds of the south-west monsoon deposit their

snow almost wholly on the south side, while the north is exposed to the evaporation of one of the driest regions of the globe." For the same reason the snow-line on the eastern slope of the Cordillera in Chile lies at 15,900 feet, on the western side it rises to 18,500. We notice this, because Keith Johnson, in his "Physical Atlas," and Mr. Bohn, in his edition of "Cosmos," have stated the reverse. We should like to see added to that atlas a good map of the world with all the snowy mountains indicated by colour:

A curious illustration has been added in a note on *thunder-storms*:

The successive discharges of electricity being occasioned by the condensation of vapour into water-drops . . . it is the commonest of all phenomena to find each great flash succeeded by a sudden rush of rain at such an interval of time as may be supposed to have been occupied in its descent. . . . Quite recently a personal friend was returning home from a walk while a thunder storm seemed brewing. It came on rapidly, and he found himself suddenly prostrated "on all fours" by a flash of lightning—a shock which was not, however, strong enough to deprive him for more than a few instants of self-possession, and not at all of consciousness. It did not rain, or but little, when he was struck; but when he got up, he was drenched to the skin.

Climatology next engages our attention; and here we may observe how seldom any notice is taken of the *change of style* which was made 110 years ago. If Christmas fell on a "Twelfth-night," we should often get some Christmas weather, as in the "good old times." And if May-day happened a fortnight later, lads and lasses might go a-maying, as in the days of the Stuarts, with some chance of gathering flowers as well as thorns. The return of cold weather about the 14th of February, which makes St. Valentine's Day about the "average coldest" in the year, is still an unexplained phenomenon.

Further on Sir John gives an elaborate account of "Supernumerary Rainbows," those coloured fringes which are often seen in the interior of the primary rainbow, and more rarely at the exterior of the secondary bow. They were explained by Dr. Young on the "fertile principle of interferences," and are only visible when, owing to some peculiar condition of rain the drops are mostly of equal diameter.

Another difficult subject is the *polarization of sky-light*, which may be detected by examining, with a tourmaline, a prepared section of Iceland-spar, or a natural cleavage-section of topaz, or even of mica. It is greatest at 90° from the sun, and therefore cannot be caused by reflection from vapour, or air of a different temperature. But even the *blue colour* of the sky is a puzzle. Goethe attributed it to minute particles diffused through the atmosphere and seen against the blackness of infinite space; "these particles," says Professor Tyndall, "are doubtless the condensed vapour of water, and its variation in quantity and amount enables us to understand the variability of the firmamental blue, and of the morning and the evening red." "The blue light is *reflected* light; but when the solar beams have traversed a great length of air, as in the morning or the evening, they are yellow, or an orange, or even blood-red, according to the state of the atmosphere." Sir J. Herschel says it is the *haze* of the lower regions of the air which absorbs the violet rays and lets pass the red.

We were rather surprised to find the author still quoting the observation of Humboldt "on the lateral refraction of a star," as seen from the Peak of Teneriffe. Considering the youth and inexperience of the afterwards distinguished traveller, the hastiness of his ascent, and the fact that he never again witnessed anything of the kind—we should be contented to adopt the explanation of Mr. Piazzi Smyth, who discovered a volcanic *hot-air* vent, close to the spot where the phenomenon was seen sixty-two years ago.

We shall not have many comments to make on the physical part of the "Geography." Sir John takes us as it were by the hand, and shows us all that is passing on the globe. We are reminded of that famous scene in "Zanoni," where the immortals watch the doings upon earth from the nebulous stratum of an infant planet; and of that more famous exhibition of all the kingdoms of the world from a mountain "exceeding high." To praise his narrative would be more presumptuous than to criticise—and less in our line. After stating those facts, of greatest magnitude and importance, which we learn from astronomy and geology, the author proceeds:

Hence, then, we come to perceive that the actual configuration of our continents and islands, the coast lines of our maps, the direction and elevation of our mountain chains, the courses of our rivers, and the soundings of our oceans, are not things primordially arranged in the construction of our globe, but results of successive and complex actions on a former state of things; that again, of similar actions on another still more remote. . . .

The revelations of geology assure us, further, that in each of those successive submersions and reconstructions of the continents, fresh corresponding races of animals, and a new and different clothing of vegetation have been introduced—the one perishing off as the others have come into existence; nay, that even the denizens of the ocean itself have had no exemption from this great law of change—which, however, has not operated, either by a gradually progressive variation of species, nor by a sudden and total abolition of one race, and introduction of another entirely new, but by a series of overlappings, leaving the last portion of each in co-existence with the earlier members of the newer series. Higher forms of being, moreover, appear at every stage of the process, up to the final and culminating point of humanity, and the existing order of things."

What changes the continents have undergone in the long past of geological time, it is not for us now to inquire; the data already obtained are numerous, but hitherto almost unconsidered, save by a few speculative minds. That their growth or decay was exceeding slow we may believe from all experience and observation; slow enough to allow the pre-existing vegetation to spread over new land as it rose from the sea, and slow enough to allow the animated tribes a chance of emigrating when their old haunts gradually became un-

fitted for them. Sometimes a line of mountain-coast may have resisted the oceanic currents for long ages, like the western barrier of America; and sometimes a great shallow or a shelving shore may have grown more rapidly into a plain. The excavation of our own channel within the human (if not within the historic) period, shows the reality of these operations, even where the erosive action of the waves is unaided by any considerable change of level.

Sir John Herschel mentions, but only to set aside, one or two crude suggestions which have been put forth to account for the forms of the present continents; he attributes most influence to the ocean currents, and infers the agency of other, as yet unknown causes. The fact that London is the centre of the hemisphere containing the greatest quantity of land

is instructive, as it proves the force by which the continents are sustained to be one of *tumefaction*, inasmuch as it indicates a situation of the centre of gravity of the total mass of the earth somewhat eccentric relative to that of the general figure of the external surface—the eccentricity lying in the direction of our antipodes—and is therefore a proof of the comparative *lightness* of the materials of the terrestrial hemisphere. . . . There are other peculiarities also, of which no account can be rendered, but which yet, being of frequent occurrence, would seem to point to some general cause determining the direction of those movements by which the rise of the land from the sea-bed has been effected. We allude to the very evident tendency of the outlines of coasts to run out into peninsular projections, having a meridional direction, or a near approach to such.

In speculating on the forms of the present continents, one element, and that of the highest importance, has hitherto been omitted, *i.e.*, the relative antiquity of the land. At present we have no geological evidence to prove the positive age of numerous regions; but it may be possible to show that the existing dry land originated at many very different epochs, by the indications their vegetation and animal inhabitants afford. And then, by comparing their antiquity and the kind of change they are now undergoing, we may possibly obtain a clue to the cause of their present configuration. It was for botanists and zoologists to supply the facts, but only to paleontologists would the conclusion be apparent that the southern promontories and islands are the oldest land, and that the wasting and breaking up to the southward has been going on from a period of the highest antiquity—we had almost said *from the beginning of time*.

As Sir John Herschel has acknowledged the doctrine of "progress," we may assume that zoological rank is inverse to geological antiquity. And we will cite the authority of Mr. Waterhouse (whose contributions to Keith Johnston's "Atlas" has been so much used in the preparation of this treatise) for stating that the fauna of the southern hemisphere generally, is inferior in rank and intelligence to that of the north. A great part of it has only survived down to our time by virtue of impassable barriers of seas and deserts, which have prevented the more modern races from dispossessing them, in the same way that agricultural settlers have everywhere displaced the nomadic tribes of men. The sloths and armadillos of South America, the marsupials of Australia, and equally singular quadrupeds of the Cape, also the wingless birds—nobler inhabitants of New Zealand and the Mascarene Islands—all had their representatives in the northern hemisphere in former times, along with tribes of plants now (like the Proteads) peculiar to the south. With us they only exist as the fossil relics of an older and ruder age; in their present country they have been supreme till now.

Dr. Pickering has compared the probability of the origin of man in tropical Africa or India, and decided in favour of the former. We, guided by analogy as well as prejudice, would rather say the intermediate country—Arabia—was his birth-place; the country also of the camel, man's first, and long his most valued servant, and the original habitat of most of our domestic animals and ancient food-plants, if ever they were wild at all.

Quitting this region, in whatever direction we advance, we encounter a succession of faunas and floras resembling those which geologic records tell us were once predominant over a wider area, and extended even to our own land. The region of great apes, now limited to the country of the gorilla and chimpanzee in Africa, the orang and gibbon in South-eastern Asia, formerly extended at least to the Himalaya and the South of France; even they, the most "anthropoid" of beasts, have seen better days. Their associates, the elephant and rhinoceros, hippopotamus and giraffe, lion and tiger, are also prominent members of a *nation* older than that of which we claim to be the chief; there is no harmony between us and them; we can turn them to no good account, and they are disappearing before us. It is said there is only one herd of zebras remaining in South Africa. In India the rhinoceros has lost 500 miles of territory since the days of Berber; and the elephants, which roamed beneath the shadow of Mount Atlas in the Punic Times, must now be sought across the Great Desert a thousand miles away.

All the land north of the great Asiatic platform and north of the European mountain-systems is of late geological origin, and has been peopled from the south—as we had occasion to point out in connection with Sir John Richardson's "Polar Regions." But on the other side of the Alps and Himalaya the case is reversed, and the stream of migration has been from north to south. Ceylon is older than India; Sumatra older still; Java yet more ancient; and between Timor and New Guinea there is an unfathomed sea which has rolled, impassable, for many an age. The Cape, as we have said, has a very peculiar fauna; and Madagascar, which is connected with Eastern Africa, and has also zoological relations with India, is older than either. The Australian continent, though connected with India in

the north, and still more remotely with the Cape in its south-east angle, is like another world, both as regards its animals and plants; or like a portion of the old *Oolitic ages* come down to us unchanged; yet in Tasmania many animals have found refuge which had become extinct on the continental island without the interference of man.

In the West Indies and central regions of the New World we find analogous conditions. The tapirs, opossums, alligators, snapping-turtles, and many land-shells, resemble those of Europe in the older Tertiary times, and there is no gradual transition of type northward, but a sudden change; so that—as Buffon was well aware—we are compelled to believe in a more intimate connection of the great continents at some former time. The whole group of American monkeys is different from, and inferior to, the Old World set; but they also once numbered more giant forms, whose remains now slumber in Brazilian caves. The great edentate animals of South America have degenerated from the megatherium and glyptodon to the armadillo and sloth; their epoch has long gone by.

The oceanic islands, from New Zealand to the Galapagos and Juan Fernandez, have no indigenous quadrupeds, and form a province apart, as Mr. Waterhouse pointed out. And the suggestion is of the highest interest, if, as we believe, it implies that those islands became insulated before the origin of the highest type of vertebrate existence.

We cannot pursue this subject any further now, but having quoted Sir John Herschel's expressions on the origin of species, we are bound to refer to a note he has added since the publication of Mr. Darwin's work (p. 12):

We can no more accept the principle of arbitrary and casual variation and natural selection as a sufficient account, *per se*, of the past and present organic world, than we can receive the Laputan method of composing books as a sufficient one of Shakespeare and the Principia. Equally in either case, an intelligence, guided by a purpose, must be continually in action to bias the directions of the steps of change—to regulate their amount—to limit their divergence—and to continue them in a definite course. . . . Granting this, and with some demur as to the genesis of man, we are far from disposed to repudiate the view taken of this mysterious subject in Mr. Darwin's work.

The weak part of this physical geography, as might be expected, is that which relates to natural history. Yet we have looked to this part with much interest, wishing to see what views would be taken by a philosopher trained in the school of the exact sciences. In the details there are many little inaccuracies which might have been avoided by sending the proofs to a zoological friend; such as the statement that the *ornithorhynchus* lays eggs (p. 338). We may also remark that the European beaver (*Castor fiber*) so closely resembles its American relative (*C. canadensis*), that Linnæus considered them of the same species (p. 342). No kangaroo is found in Java (p. 337), the one mentioned by K. Johnston being a native of New Guinea. The *Deinornis*, again, belongs exclusively to New Zealand; it was once thought possible that living individuals might still linger in the unknown interior of the middle island; but by no chance can it "survive in Australia," where we have the best reason to believe it never existed. When speaking of the rapidity and ease with which some animals and plants have been naturalised in Australia, it is said: "Already the song of the nightingale and the lark has begun to be heard in its woods" (p. 331). This is no doubt a mistake, and has probably arisen from our colonists' habit of naming the living creatures of their adopted country after those of their former home. The custom is as old as the wanderings of the human race, and is cited by Chateaubriand among other indications of that "love of country" by which, as by an invisible magnet, Providence has affixed the feet of each individual to his native soil, and without which the world would be half unpeopled. "Sometimes it is a cottage arranged like the paternal habitation; sometimes it is a wood, a valley, a hill, on which we bestow the sweet appellations of our native land. Andromache gives the name of Simois to a little rill, which recalls the idea of a river of her native country."

As we have already referred to Sir John Herschel's fishing experiments we will add, that we cannot recommend "Urling's Patent Lace" as a material for a towing-net (p. 32); it could only be used in a dead calm, and would be carried away, fish and all, by a breeze of four knots an hour. We should employ the coarse canvas used by paper hangers, and half suspect the "patent lace" was a cap of Lady Herschel's.

We are disposed to adopt the author's spelling of the term "water-sched," which signifies the line of separation of adjacent river-systems; but we should be reluctant to employ Italian orthography for Indian names, which are already varied beyond the power of recognition. The statement (at p. 77) that *atolls*, or circular coral-reefs, "crown the summits of extinct and submarine volcanoes," has long been abandoned by geologists; they are very likely based on volcanic mountains, but their shape can be explained without attributing it to the influence of a *crateriform* foundation. We were much more distressed, however, by meeting with a notion which we had fancied was our own property, but here it is: Sir John says that the volcanic vents in the range of Celestial Mountains "mark it out to have been one of the ancient coast lines of elevation (an indication, on the great scale, quite as convincing as the traces of ancient sea-beaches on a small one) of a former tropical continent, to which the great plain of northern Europe and Asia form an appendage which is in continual process of extension" (p. 164).

In the account of the Geysers (p. 178) we do not find any reference to Bunsen's theory, which always appeared to us the most satisfactory that had been proposed. According to his view, the water in

the profound abyss of the Geyser gets heated beyond the point at which steam is given off, until, by the addition of rain or melted snow, or even the customary tribute of turf thrown in by visitors, it becomes cooled down to the boiling point, and flashes into steam with explosive violence.

In the explanation of *slaty cleavage* (p. 274), it is said to be caused by pressure determining the direction of infinitesimal films of mica; but the microscope shows no such particles in some of the best roofing slates, nor is their presence necessary, for cleavage may be artificially produced in the most homogeneous substances—"puff-paste" exhibits it remarkably. Sir John objects that it has not been shown how the pressure originated, or why it is always lateral. It is not so, however; for the pressure may come in any direction, only when it is vertical (or rather, we should say, perfectly at right angles to the stratification) its effects are undistinguishable from the original bedding or lamination. Cleavage planes are inclined at every angle to the horizon, and are uninfluenced by the curves of the strata through which they pass. Their *strike* is always parallel to the general direction of the lines of elevation, so that we must attribute them to a common cause; the upheavals which produced the anticlinal and syndinal axes also occasioned the pressure which produced cleavage. Sir J. Herschel thinks these foldings of the strata may have originated in the deep basins of the ocean during the accumulation of the lowest strata of sediment, by displacing the incidence of pressure on its bed.

We have also received: a pamphlet containing *Memorandums and Recollections of Gout and Rheumatism, and their Treatment*. By Edward Duke Moore, L.R.C.P.E., &c. (S. Churchill.)

RELIGION.

Tracts for Priests and People. No. II. The Mote and the Beam: a Clergyman's Lessons for the present Panic. By the Rev. F. D. MAURICE, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Vere-street. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co. 1861. pp. 73.

WE HAVE ALREADY NOTICED BRIEFLY the opening tract of this series, written by Mr. Hughes, and we will now glance as briefly at Mr. Maurice's "lessons for the present panic." The writer commences with asking, now that the excitement raised by the publication of "Essays and Reviews" has somewhat abated, whether it would not be just as well that those eight thousand clergymen who were so zealous against the Essayists should reflect upon their own shortcomings as well as upon those of their neighbours. He speaks of the tone of the *Westminster Reviewer*—himself an Oxford man—as defiant and contemptuous when he speaks of his seniors, and serious and even pathetic when he adverts to his contemporaries:

And there are other reluctant testimonies on the same side. Mr. Hughes has confessed, in the first tract of this series, that his experience of the young men of the day whose minds have been formed at Oxford coincides in essentials with that of the Reviewer. We clergymen are not qualified to contradict such authorities. Young men count it a rudeness to tell us what they think. They suspect that we only half accept the confessions which we make with our lips; why should they force us to endanger our position? If we have no doubts, why should they disturb us? So we only see the surface of their minds; the depth of their unbelief—perhaps, also, the depth of their belief—is hidden from our eyes. We ought, therefore, to be thankful for the discoveries which the Reviewer has made to us, if they are ever so painful.

The Essayists and Reviewers, says Mr. Maurice (and few who have ever thought twice about the matter will say otherwise), are not answerable for creating the state of doubt and alarm which is so generally felt by young thinkers on theological subjects. "All of us have been instruments in creating it, so far as we have substituted arguments against opponents for belief in a living God, and charity to living men." The young men who feel these doubts are undoubtedly far more earnest and honest than the light-headed, frivolous creature who trains for holy orders just in the same spirit that he did for a boat-race, and who dons his gown and cassock just as much as a matter of routine as he did his flannel shirt.

Mr. Maurice proceeds to criticise the spirit of the several Essayists. What, he asks, makes Dr. Temple's "essay disappointing, almost heart-breaking, to those who had hoped so much from it?" He answers thus:

Dr. Temple represents the Jewish people as existing to teach Monotheism to the world. The calling of a man, a family, a nation—the growth, the sins, the punishment of the man, the family, the nation—all that Divine human record—is only to tell mankind *not* to worship a great many gods. Oh! miserable result of law, history, prophecy! Miserable substitute for the revelation of the living God, from whose service all idolatries are defections, in whose worship all the partial worships of the nations must be united!

Mr. Jowett's essay (of which more than a year ago we spoke in almost precisely similar terms) "leaves on my mind," writes Mr. Maurice, "a sense of an inward belief, of an honesty, a devotion, which words cannot express, which must come forth in the life of a man," such as no other essay does. He continues:

Mr. Jowett feels deeply that the one book may do much more for us than the hundred. What he should have told us is, that it *must* do more than the hundred—that it *must* be better than all its interpreters—because it witnesses directly of God; because it sends the wisest and the weakest to Him.

The conclusion to which Mr. Maurice has been led by the Essays is this:

Theology and science present themselves to men in Oxford as two antagonistic principles or powers, which some ingenious person may possibly be able to reconcile. At present the scheme of reconciliation is either to give up certain

opinions about theology which are incompatible with science, or certain opinions about science which are incompatible with theology. But, in fact, it is the worship of opinions which is enslaving both theology and science, and nowhere enslaving them more than at the University. Can we affirm that anything is? If not, what becomes of science? What is to come of our abstractions and generalisations? Can we say that God is? If not, what is theology? The new physical science at Oxford will become merely a metaphysical talk about physics—the orthodoxy and heterodoxy of Oxford will become merely a metaphysical talk about God—if we shrink from this question. All studies will suffer the same fate. The study of history will be a talk about progressive or conservative notions. The study of language will be a talk about races.

We would remind Mr. Maurice, however, that the prevailing neology of the day insists that science is strong, and that theology is weak; and that this neology will not, cannot, be satisfied with mere appeals to a want of faith, however earnest and energetic.

Now, as then, there is a cry for a God in whom peasants as well as scholars may trust, who cares to deliver both from the yoke of visible tyrants and of their own fancies and vanities. Let only a few men at Oxford declare that they believe in such a God, that they are sure His Kingdom is indeed established and will have no end; the voice, like that of the monk in a much smaller, younger university of Germany, will reach thousands of hearts.

Mr. Maurice goes on to say:

They (the young men of the present generation) have gone beneath all these controversies. They smile at those who fancy they can meet their difficulties by some modification of our demands upon their assent to our standards. Is there a Will governing human beings at all? Is there any will in man to be governed? Here is the doubt with which their minds are haunted, by which some of them, I hope and believe, are tortured. I do not venture to believe it about all. I know there may be for a time a delighted acquiescence in the sense of a mere natural order, which no Will has created, over which no Will presides. Even that delight, because it indicates something of passion and fervour, because it implies a will in those who entertain it, troubles me less than the cold contented indifference of numbers who have actually in their hearts cast off the belief of any Divine Will, who think that God has no concern with the movements of nations, or with anything which interests them, and who, therefore, do not care how much we talk, and argue, and preach; who, therefore, wish us to put down all who break in upon our quiet assumptions; who do not like our orthodoxy to be shaken, because they hold it to be a lie. It is with this atheism that we have to fight; this is more terrible than all strange doctrines; this gives the *virus* to them all.

Faith is the panacea for everything with Mr. Maurice, and certainly it is so to those who have no doubts; but we hardly think that it will be any great consolation to those "young men" of whom Mr. Maurice speaks. A man like Mr. Maurice, who is a teacher in Israel, should recollect that he speaks not as other men speak; that each word which falls from him is listened to with eagerness, and brings dismay or consolation with it to many. If he has nothing to say to those who cannot help doubting, save that they ought to believe, we hold that, although he does this with all his wonted kindness and consideration for the feelings of others, he had better have held his peace.

Physico-Prophetic Essays. By the Rev. W. LISTER, F.G.S. (Longmans pp. 455.)—Notwithstanding the arduous duties connected with a vicarage, a rural deanery, and a chaplaincy to the Earl of Beverley, Mr. Lister has found time to write four hundred and fifty-five pages (including index), upon a subject which, in our opinion, is not worth the setting-up of type. However, we are perfectly well aware that there are persons who think differently, and to them Mr. Lister's book may be a source of both pleasure and, in their ideas, profit. He discusses the locality of Christ's future kingdom, and decides that it will be "this earth;" and he seems to dwell more than is at all necessary upon the fact that there will be "no more sea;" he has probably suffered very much in his time from sea-sickness, and that fact may account for his emphasis. The millennium he upholds, but simply as "a transition state between the present and the eternal one." The body after resurrection will be material, but not subject to disease, pain, and death, and "distinguished by a visible brightness," like the face of Moses when he came down from the mount. Besides the new or renewed earth, there will be probably the New Jerusalem above it; this we take to be the city which is to be 1500 miles high, rising from the surface of the earth. Between this possible phenomenon and the rings of Saturn Mr. Lister sees some analogy, and gives diagrams of the earth with the New Jerusalem upon the top of it, and of Saturn with his rings, that the curious, or we ought perhaps to say earnest inquirer, may make a comparison of dimensions. Now, we may be very blind, but we cannot see the least advantage to be derived from this sort of thing: we cannot see in any part of it the least incentive to a holy life, and we imagine that the truly pious soul would care little in what shape and under what circumstances he will dwell, as he hopes to dwell with his God. Our experience is that the people whose eyes are always fixed upon the New Jerusalem, and whose ideas are ever occupied in imagining what they will look like hereafter, get so frightfully abstracted and heavenward-drawn, that they can't see the wounded neighbour that is groaning in their path.

Lecture on the Origin of the Parsee Religion; delivered on the 1st of March, 1861, at the United Service Institution of Western India. By M. HAVG, Ph.D. (Poona. pp. 18.)—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy is a name which should recommend to the attention of Englishmen anything in the least degree affecting Parsees. His benevolence, his industry, his energy, and his quiet rebuke of English superciliousness, when he wrote upon the timbers of one of the most magnificent vessels that ever floated, "built by a d—d nigger" (for he had been the builder), will never be forgotten; and the remembrance of them kindles within us a friendly feeling whenever we meet, as we often do, any gentlemen with cones of oil-cloth upon their heads. If, then, such be our feeling even here, it is not wonderful that our Indian fellow-subjects should carry matters still further, and that there should be found a gentleman to lecture, and an audience to listen to a lecture, upon even so difficult a subject as the origin of the Parsee religion. Indeed, we are not at all sure that, if it were the good fortune of London instead of Poona to

possibly M. Haug as a citizen, he would not have a more numerous and equally attentive body of listeners. His pains would certainly deserve it. It is quite clear that he has pursued his labours with an unflinching pertinacity which we cannot better describe than by saying that it is thoroughly German. His lecture is, from the nature of things, meagre, and the publication of it is evidently intended only as a kind of preparation for the reception of his "Essays on the Sacred Writings and Religion of the Parsees," which he gives us hope that we may see in the course of the present year. How the Parsees will relish being set right upon matters affecting their own religion by "an outsider" we cannot say—probably as well as most people; but they will be undoubtedly startled to find the epoch which they assign to the appearance of their great prophet antedated by about eight centuries. M. Haug fixes the age of Zarathustra, or Zoroaster, at about 1300 B.C.

We have also received: a pamphlet entitled *Anti-Essays: the "Essays and Reviews" of 1860, Fallacious and Futile*. By the Rev. C. H. Davis, M.A. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—*A Treatise on the Habitations of the Dead, Intermediate and Final*. By Major Philip Bolton. (Houlston and Wright.)—*The Just Shall Live by Faith: an Essay on Our Redeemer's Sacrifice—Streaks of Light; or, Fifty-two Facts from the Bible for the Fifty-two Sundays of the Year*. By the Author of "Peep of Day." (Hatchard and Co.)—Nos. III., IV., and V. of "Tracts for Priests and People." No. III. *The Atonement as a Fact, and as a Theory*. By the Rev. F. Garden. No. IV. *The Signs of the Kingdom of Heaven*. By the Rev. John Llewellyn Davies. No. V. *On Terms of Communion*. 1. *The Boundaries of the Church*. By the Rev. C. K. P. 2. *The Message of the Church*. By J. N. Langley, M.A. (Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.)—A pamphlet on *The Scripture Law of Marriage, with Reference to the Prohibited Degrees*. By John Macrae. (Edinburgh: Myles Macphail.)—*Essays and Reviews. Thoughts on Miracles*. By A. V., M.A. (Wertheim, Macintosh, and Hunt.)—*On Miracles: an Argument in Reply to the Third of the "Essays and Reviews."* By the Rev. E. H. Carr, M.A. (Hatchard and Co.)—*The Prophecies of Daniel Collected and Expounded*. By F. B. Hooper. (J. and F. H. Rivington.)—*Reply to Dr. Wild and the "Edinburgh: a Defence of the Bishops and the Memorialists*. By F. B. Hooper. (J. and F. H. Rivington.)—*A Synopsis of the Revelation of Jesus Christ by John*. Expounded by F. B. Hooper. (J. and F. H. Rivington.)—*Truth Mixed with Fiction: Sundry Ecclesiastical Memoirs*. (G. Manwaring.)—*Essays and Reviews. A Protest addressed to the Lord Bishop of Salisbury on the Appearance of the Episcopal Manifesto*. By the Rev. R. B. Kennard, M.A. (R. Hardwicke.)—*The second volume of Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible* (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin)—including the Books of Samuel, Kings, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, and the Psalms.—A pamphlet entitled *North Looking at; a Past and Present Daguerreotype Likeness of the Members of the Liberation Society, both Ancient and Modern; or, a Peep at the Edomite's Camp*. By a Layman. (Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.)—*Pastoral Letters on various Practical Subjects*. No. I. *On the Discipline of Affliction*. By E. B. Ramsay, LL.D. (Edinburgh: R. Grant.)—*The Church and Nonconformists of 1662: an Account of the Expulsion of the Puritans from the Church of England and the Efforts made to Restore Them*. By the Rev. D. Mountfield. (Kent and Co.)—*Essays and Reviews Compared with Reason and Revelation*. By the Rev. Charles F. R. Bayly, M.A. (Hatchard and Co.)—*Death and its Issues: a Sermon preached on the Occasion of the Death of Francis Duke of Bedford, K.G.* By the Rev. E. W. Cooke, M.A., Curate of Woburn. (Hatchard and Co.)—*The Revision of the Liturgy*. By James Billel. (W. H. Collingridge.)—*The British Controversialist and Literary Magazine*. (Houlston and Wright.)—*The Doctrine of the Trinity as taught in the Thirty-nine Articles, the Book of Common Prayer, &c.* By Jas. Stark, M.D. (Edinburgh: Murray and Gibb.)—*The Doctrine of Atonement by the Son of God*. By Henry Solly. (E. T. Whitfield.)—*Happy Years at Hand: Outlines of the coming Theocracy*. By William Leask, D.D. (Ward and Co.)—*Jehovah; the Redeemer God*. By Thomas Tyler, B.A. (Ward and Co.)—*The Old and the New Theology: Two Lectures*. By Henry James. (Longmans.)—*"Another Gospel" Examined; or, a Popular Criticism of Each of the Seven "Essays and Reviews."* (W. Walker and Co.)

FICTION.

Glencreggan; or, a Highland Home in Cantire. By CUTHBERT BEDE. 2 vols. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

THIS WORK is a record of a visit paid by the author to an outlying district of the Scottish Highlands, hitherto little frequented by tourists, yet not without its particular charm and interest. It is, on the whole, an excellent book of its class, genially and agreeably written, and with a fresh sense of holiday enjoyment pervading it, which by sympathy communicates itself to the reader. Even if you should not be specially anxious to hear of Cantire and its people, you may while away a pleasant hour or two in rambling with Mr. Cuthbert Bede. The work gives a great deal of interesting and, for such as it may concern, valuable information regarding the district of which it treats. The primitive life of the people, their habits, manners, and local peculiarities, are happily sketched as they lived before the eye of the writer; and the more striking landscape features of the country are set before us, with creditable effect, at once by pen and pencil. As we happen to be familiar with portions of the ground traversed, we can bear testimony, in so far, to the graphic spirit and accuracy of the general picture. In addition to these fruits of personal observation and experience, the author has been at pains to collect, from various sources, a considerable body of facts, scientific, historical, antiquarian, &c., which he judiciously inweaves with the matter more properly his own; thus giving to his work substantive value and a considerable degree of completeness. Not the least interesting feature is the introduction at appropriate intervals of the floating legends of the district, which are often very wildly poetical in conception. Occasionally a rude tale is to be recognised as current—with curious variations—in other parts of Scotland.

The book is, perhaps, a little too lengthy; and its freshness is somewhat impaired at times by the quotation of pages of description from previous writers, which we pay Mr. Bede the compliment of thinking he could quite as well himself have supplied. We can tolerate and even be grateful for an occasional bold and beautiful outburst of Christopher North, who, of all writers, has most thoroughly caught and conveyed the spirit of Highland landscape alike in its gloom and glory; but we object to being dosed with such people as prosy Pennant and Macculloch.

One other little objection. Mr. Cuthbert Bede is apparently under some strange delusion to the effect that to be witty is a duty which he owes to himself and to society. Under the influence of this he is apt now and then to force fun at us in a manner sufficiently deplorable. As instance, in approaching the hill country, "We feel exultant and delirious, and murmur, as in a mad moment, something about our heart being in the Hiellands, a chasing the deer, and a following the roe? which statement, so far as we can keep our brains clear to guess at its meaning, may be a possible pun upon the heart or hart, as having some affinity with the deer and the roe; or it may perchance refer remotely to the belief in the transmigration of the soul." Obviously Mr. Cuthbert Bede considers this a pleasantry of the first water. That it is so we are scarcely in a position to deny, being so stupid as to be unable to see any glimmering of meaning whatever in it. We are willing in this case to believe the wit to exist, though in its exquisite subtlety and refinement, impalpable to our grosser perceptions. But what of the following? The writer is setting out for a walk on the heath, and he thus announces his intention: "As Tamora says in 'Titus Andronicus,'

"Now will I hence to seek my lovely moor!"

That joke there can be no mistake about—we can quite take the measure of that one; the modesty we exhibited with regard to the previous one would here be somewhat out of place. And so enamoured is the writer with his own brilliancy in this instance, that he presently repeats himself. This time he is going to sketch, while his friends are grouse-shooting; accordingly he says, "I, within hearing of their guns, enjoy myself more quietly after my own fashion, and say with Iago—

"Myself the while will draw the Moor apart."

Can anything be much more depressing? We are a little at a loss to know whether Mr. Cuthbert Bede considers his joke so superlative as fairly to come within the category of good stories, which proverbially will bear to be twice told, or desires to exhibit himself to the reader as a person who has read Shakespeare. Of the two, if we wish to pay a compliment to Mr. Bede's intelligence, we are clearly bound to suppose the latter; but in neither case can we think he appears to advantage. These are, however, but slight blemishes on a work, which, in its kind, is to be commended, and which has given us considerable pleasure. We ought to say in conclusion, that the book is most handsomely got up; and that, as specimens of amateur talent, the landscape illustrations with which it is enriched, particularly in their effects of air and space, are extremely creditable to the author.

The Leighs; or, the Discipline of Daily Life. By Miss PALMER. With illustrations by WALTER RAY WOODS. (James Hogg and Sons. pp. 267.)—A little homely tale, illustrating parts of moral education by describing the trials and lessons of a clever, wayward nature. It will win readers.

POETRY.

Political Poems and Songs relating to English History, composed during the period from the Accession of Edward III. to that of Richard III. Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., &c., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. Published by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Vol. II. London: Longmans. 1861. pp. 429.

THE POLITICAL POEMS AND SONGS in the volume before us, like the generality of such compositions in every age, are by no means remarkable for the excellence of their poetry. Nor, indeed, historically is the present volume so interesting as we were inclined to suppose before we made trial of its pages; and this, though we duly hold, with Selden and Lord Macaulay, that ballads and libels often show the complexion of the times better than more solid writings.

The volume opens with a complimentary Latin poem on King Henry IV., not otherwise interesting than as being probably the latest which ever came from the pen of that accomplished trimmer, John Gower, upon whom now *torva senectus*, to use his own phrase, was pressing heavily, and who, warned by the loss of his eye-sight, declares his intention of leaving letters to a younger generation. In some English verses written about the same time, the poet earnestly commends the blessings of peace to King Henry, and unconscious of the coming glories of Agincourt, prophesies a time of rest to England. Of the poet himself we only know that, worn out by length of days, he died in the autumn of 1408, and lies in St. Saviour's Church, Southwark. Wiclif had closed his eyes in peace on the last day of the year 1384, and for some fifteen years his followers had enjoyed comparative rest until A.D. 1400, when heretics were ordered to be punished by burning at the stake, and the speedy execution of William Sautré, Rector of St. Orithes, London, showed that the order was no *brutum fulmen*. To this and similar severities we probably owe the controversial poem of Jack Upland or Jack of the Country, in which a countryman is introduced, who addresses a series of very unpalatable questions to the friars, who were the most earnest opponents of Wiclifism. This poem was evidently intended for circulation among the populace, and the friars were so far alarmed that they procured a champion, John of Walsingham, who, under the popular name of Daw Topias, answered the questions propounded by the assailant.

As poetry the ballads in question are nought; nor even in a historical point of view are they worth very much. The friars are accused of every sin in the decalogue, and their champion replies in language even more violent. To show that there is nothing new under the sun, we may mention that Jack Upland specially charges his antagonists with farming out certain districts to their begging brethren which no intruder might trespass on, and also with stealing children in order to bring them up to their order—a charge which, as Mr. Wright observes, is proved to be true by a collective force of contemporary evidence.

Daw Topias, like a good conservative friar as he was, bewails the evil days on which he had fallen, when he and his brethren were compelled to answer such unseemly questions; and says he is quite ready, although only "a lewid (uneducated) frere," to rebut these shameful charges, which he attempts to do in many hard words, to which his antagonist rejoins in a similar strain. The poems are curious enough, but they hardly throw any very new light upon the relations between the Lollards and friars in Henry IV.'s time. Master Daw Topias gets certainly worsted in the controversy, and appears to dislike the parish priests and the irregular friars nearly as much as the Lollards.

Henry IV. seems to have dealt pretty impartially with both the contending parties. He put to death the friars for treason, and burned the Lollards for heresy. Indeed, Jack Upland tauntingly reminds his opponent that the king could administer justice with impartiality, as he had lately shown by hanging several of the friars. This had taken place in 1401; but some four years after the feelings of the clergy received a far greater shock. Richard Le Scrope, the Archbishop of York, was executed together with the Earl Marshal, Thomas de Mowbray, for high treason. This is the first instance of a prelate being put to death in England by the sentence of a lay court. A vigorous Latin ballad, evidently the composition of some indignant cleric, protests loudly against this abominable sacrilege. The whole scene is painted forcibly:

*Locus sententiæ patris palatium;
Jumento vehitur hinc ad supplicium;
Cessavit penitus sellæ solatium,
Capistro frangum cessat.*

The good father's palace was the place wherein sentence was passed upon him, and he was conveyed from Bishopsthorpe to York on the back of a mule in token of disgrace, without the comfort of a saddle, and with a halter for a bridle. The Archbishop died bravely, comforting the youth De Mowbray, whom with poetical exaggeration the poet styles "parvulum." According to the clergy miracles were wrought at the martyr's tomb, and the leprosy which shortened King Henry's days was the fitting punishment for having murdered an archbishop.

We have next a somewhat obscure though curious poem from the pen of Thomas de Elmham, Prior of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire. Prior Thomas was a lover of peace, and, with many wise saws and sentiments, advises the victor of Agincourt to turn his attention to peace. He finds some consolation in the fact that the warrior King, when out of his realms, takes with him a host of greedy overbearing warriors and their followers who plunder and worry the kingdom. The conclusion of the poem is very curious, as containing a veritable account of the death of the king's father, Henry IV. It was the famous Duke of Marlborough who, on being asked what authority he had for a certain historical statement, replied "Shakespeare, the only history of England I ever read." The great soldier's high opinion of Shakespearian history is re-echoed by a modern authority. The late Lord Campbell held that Shakespeare, though careless of dates, is scrupulously accurate in his facts, "inasmuch that our notions of the Plantagenet reigns are drawn from him rather than from Rapin or Hume." Certainly from these volumes Shakespeare's facts might be corrected more than once. For instance, Cardinal Beaufort is represented passingly as very different from the detestable impersonation of avarice and cruel ambition which he appears in the historical canvas of our great dramatist. So, too, the Prior of Lenton tells us a different story of Henry IV.'s death. We need not quote the Shakespearian version; but Elmham's story is, as the editor remarks, more simple and less wonderful. He tells us that a false prophecy had been current during the King's life, that he would take the Cross and win the Holy Land, and that by an unforeseen accident he reached the Holy Land by being carried when dying into the Bethlehem (not the Jerusalem) chamber in Westminster. In verse, neither very correct nor elegant, the chronicler sings:

*Ficta prophetia sonuit quam vivus habebat,
Quod sibi sancta fuit terra lucanda cruce,
Improvvisa sibi sacra terra datur nescius hospes,
In Bethlehem camera West que monasterio.*

The metre and construction of the third verse is somewhat puzzling, but the meaning is plain that King Henry did not die in the Jerusalem chamber.

Passing over several minor poems, we come to one of John Lydgate's "On the English Title to the Crown of France," of which the editor naively remarks, "This is one of the numerous metrical productions of the poet Lydgate, and certainly one of the worst." For our part, we have never yet read anything even tolerable from this unwearied versifier; but we think the poem in question so pre-eminently bad, and so little instructive, that it should have been excluded altogether from the volume.

A poem on the coronation of Henry VI. gives a graphic account of the ceremony, from the beginning to the conclusion, when:

*Before the Kyng, with his lordis thus sitting alle
Came Phillippe Dymok ridyng to the halie,
Armyned with armure so bright,
Like as pertheynte unto a woorthy knyght,
As the kynges champion by heritage;
There redy his body and his glove to wage,
Yif there were any man that wille say the contrary
That Kyng Harry the Sixt is crownyd truly.*

King Henry was crowned, in Paris, on the 17th of December, 1430, and in the 21st of February, 1432, he returned to England—an event which Lydgate duly celebrates. Next occurred an event which deeply moved the heart of England. The Duke of Burgundy, Philippe-bon, declared war against England, and laid siege to Calais. His Flemings retired before the Duke of Gloucester, whose soldiers plundered and burnt several Burgundian towns, and returned to Calais laden with plunder. We have a lively description of the siege of Calais, and the utter discomfiture of the "Frensh and Flemysch." Two champions fighting on the English side are especially noticed, the one, an Irishman, whose doings were a "sportful sight," and the other a hound belonging to the water-bailiff, who assailed men and horses right manfully, or rather doggedly.

A more important poem—though in truth there is marvellously little poetry in it—is the libel or summary of English policy. The writer was not improbably himself a merchant: at any rate, he appears to have had a very intimate acquaintance with the commercial affairs of the time, and we can pardon his sorry verse for the sake of the information we gain from it and the patriotism and good sense of the writer. He appears to have been acquainted with many of the great men of the day, and among them were Walter, Baron Hungerford, the Earl of Ormond, and last, but not least, Cardinal Beaufort, who has been so hardly dealt with by Shakespeare. The key-note of the writer's policy is the necessity for keeping up the maritime power of England, and more especially that Englishmen "bee maysteres of the narrow see," that is, the straits of Dover, which, as the editor remarks, were at that time the only passage for the commerce of Western Europe, of which Flanders was the chief mart. "The libel" is chiefly occupied with a list of the various commercial products of the different European countries, commencing with those of Spain and Flanders, from the latter of which countries came (though omitted in the list) those "pretty horse-breakers" of the fourteenth century, who gave such trouble to the stout burgher-fathers of the City of London, and whom the ward watchmen sought for diligently each night with their pots of burning tar, in order to lodge them in the cells at the City gates or the Tun in Cornhill. We have accurate invoices of the merchandise of Portugal, Brittany, Scotland, Germany, and the Easterlings (Hanse Towns), Scotland, Genoa, Venice and Florence, Brabant, Zeland and Hainault, Ireland, Wales, and Iceland. Ireland, in particular, was rich in various kinds of product, and among the articles of commerce enumerated we have hides and fish, especially salmon, hake, and herrings—linen and woollen clothes, the furs of martens, hides of deer and other animals, such as the otter, squirrel, hare, sheep, lambs, foxes, &c. The writer holds that the Irish, both for their own profit and in obedience to the King of England, who, by inheritance from his forefathers, was Lord of Ireland, were bound to Englishmen in keeping the command of the sea. He speaks admiringly of goodly havens and bays of Ireland, the great fertility of its soil, the abundance of its gold and silver ore which the "wild Irish" can make no use of. Scarborough, and latterly Bristol, we learn, had traded with Iceland in stock-fish, which island had latterly been visited by so many ships that they could not obtain cargoes sufficient to clear their expenses.

The Lament of the Duchess of Gloucester is a lively, vigorous ballad of some poetical excellence. Her husband "good Duke Humphrey," as he was styled, with but little claim to that title, had married first of all a flighty, erratic lady, Jacqueline, Countess of Holland, who already had one husband living, the Duke of Brabant. In the suite of the Countess was a young lady named Eleanor Cobham, the daughter of Reginald, Lord Cobham of Sterborough. This lady, who had no reputation for beauty and still less for virtue, had lived with the Duke as his mistress, and ultimately married him, regardless of her mistress the Countess Jacqueline. Henry VI. had so far recognised this lady as to style her "the lady of Gloucester," though not the Duchess of Gloucester, when a charge of witchcraft was brought against her, several supposed accomplices executed, and she herself confined for life, first of all to Chester Castle, then Kenilworth, and lastly the Isle of Man. Contemporary chronicles give minute descriptions of how the lady was brought one Monday morning from Westminster to the Temple wharf barefooted and bareheaded, clad in a white sheet, and bearing a lighted torch in her hand, and how she was conducted through staring crowds up Fleet-street to St. Paul's Church, where she confessed and extinguished her torch. The ballad in these pages represents the Duchess as lamenting over her fall, and ascribing it to pride and vain glory.

Other poems follow, none, however, of which are particularly interesting. On the whole we must confess our disappointment with this volume, which does not tell us very much that is new, and which has very little poetry in it. That it has been so carefully edited makes us regret that Mr. Wright had not more sterling stuff to work upon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Samlade Dihter af Vitalis. (Complete Poetical Works of Vitalis.)
Stockholm: Meijer. pp. 260.

HEALTH IS HOLINESS, and poetry is the nourishment of holiness by being the nourishment of health. Poetry is idealism, but, like all true idealism, it is the consecration, not the annihilation, of reality. No great poet has been unhealthy. His own sorrows, and those of his country, made Dante fierce and bitter, but he soared away from the clouds and storms of earth to a region where afflictions trouble and torture no more. A sad destiny drove Tasso to madness or the brink thereof; yet how little has passed into his most famous productions of the wild fever in his soul! Byron was for a season, or believed himself to be, misanthropic; the bulk, however, of what he wrote has honest blood, genuine muscle, consummate vigour, and one after another he was casting his affectations aside, and was marching to noblest manliness when he was stricken down in the very noon and glory of his being. Shelley—in pure genius, perhaps, as a poet unsurpassed, but whom an evil fate hindered from attaining the completest artistic culture—was foolish enough to call himself an atheist, and did other silly things; nevertheless, his life was a worship of the beautiful, and his utterances glowed with the divinest spirit of religion, war as he might with theological dogmas, conventionalities, and cant. If, allowably latitudinising, we, like the Germans, expand the word poetry so as to make it include Rousseau—and some have thought him the foremost poet of the last century—we shall find that, after all, poor calumniated Jean Jacques did not depart very far from the health and holiness of Nature. Diseased sensibilities do not prove a diseased individuality. Rousseau's sensibilities were diseased; his individuality as a whole was not. His chief sin was earnestness in a community which was by no means earnest. The aim of his career was to recal men to the simplicity which from his childhood he had beheld in the midst of Alpine grand-deurs. His tastes were childlike or manlike, never extravagant or monstrous; his main delights and consolations were botany and music; and that he might the better be free and independent, he condemned himself for long years to the drudgery of copying music. He who was the mightiest social reformer of his age; he who was the most victorious regenerator of education the world has ever seen; he who was the solitary as he was the strenuous champion of religion against scoffers and sceptics, could not be the morbid dreamer, the maniac he is commonly and ignorantly represented. The descent is immense from Rousseau to an existence so sunless as that of the Frenchman Gilbert, to an existence so sickly as that of the Englishman, Kirke White. Gilbert had the poet's gifts in tolerably large measure; it requires, however, no small amount of courtesy or good nature to receive Kirke White among the poets. Exceedingly slender were his endowments, and altogether he was a mortal sufficiently common-place. Accidental circumstances gave him fame, and theological influences keep his fame alive. But Gilbert and Kirke White admirably and incomparably typify a class whereto the late Sir Egerton Brydges also belonged, in whom the poetical temperament is strong, poetical energy and productivity feeble, and whom we praise only because we pity. They interest us principally as pathological studies. Insatiate in aspiring, weak in achievement, they always fail, except when in eloquent passionate tones recording their failures.

At the head of the Gilbert and Kirke White order of poets, we place the Swede, Vitalis, who, though popular in his own country, is little known in England. For the following sketch of his sad history we are chiefly indebted to the genial, generous, excellent biography by Geijer:

Erik Sjöberg, who took the name of Vitalis, to express by the two Latin words, *vita* and *his*, that his whole life was a strife with destiny, was born in the parish of Ludgo, on the 14th January, 1794. Shortly after his birth, his parents, who were very poor, removed to the town of Trosa. Vitalis had a marked consumptive tendency from birth, and was otherwise physically weak. This the father deeply lamented, as it prevented his son from earning a livelihood by the labour of his hands; and he saw not well how the boy was to receive the education of a scholar. On learning to read, the young Vitalis borrowed books in every direction; on learning to write, he scribbled, or rather carved, on birch bark and chips of wood—paper being a luxury which his father could not afford him. Erik Sjöberg's first attempt at authorship was a satirical correspondence with a lad of his own age. The two friendly combatants met at a place and time agreed upon, exchanged epistles, and then went home to prepare for a renewal of the contest. In the autumn of 1806, Kling, the school-master at Trosa, wrote to a kinsman of Sjöberg's mother, lauding the boy's abilities and attainments, but picturing the indigence which prevented the parents from furnishing him with the means of culture which he now required. A contribution was raised which enabled Erik to proceed, early in 1807, to Strengnäs. Two years were spent in the Lower School here, and five in the High School. In 1814 Sjöberg hastily left the High School at Strengnäs from dissatisfaction with one of his teachers. He had been a most diligent student; he had read the best Greek and Latin authors, and had formed a tolerable acquaintance with some of the Oriental and some of the modern languages. The first time, at school, that he had heard Virgil construed he ever looked back upon as a memorable event. Passing the vacation with his mother's relative to whom Kling had written, he

found in the library a copy of Virgil. Having, not as an amusement, but as a serious occupation, been sent into the fields to herd swine, he took Virgil with him, and read with rapture the passages which had so profoundly excited his enthusiasm.

It was with a purse far lighter than his heart that Vitalis went to the University of Upsala. Here he tried to add to the paltry pittance which furnished him with a scanty crust by giving private lessons, though he had naturally an excessive repugnance to this employment. He sought comfort in poetical breathings, and in vigorous correspondence with his school friends: for letter-writing he afterwards conceived a supreme disgust. Living almost on the poet's food—the air, Vitalis found it still difficult to get what little, more than the air, he required. Some of his poems were published toward the end of 1819, and were received with such general applause that the writer might have been supposed to bid adieu to want for ever. Other poems appeared, and the reputation of Vitalis went on increasing; yet he was allowed to starve on, and we cannot help thinking that this is much to the discredit of the Swedes as a nation. The only fault of the unfortunate man seems to have been a sort of worldly helplessness. He was as abstemious as an anchorite, and could be as laborious as the merest drudge. But he did not understand the art of converting his brain and toil into marketable commodities. For the community does not inquire whether we are abstemious and laborious or not, or whether we can furnish things of the most valuable kind; but, whether we can supply the things demanded; and high-mindedness and inaptitude are both punished alike. If you have at once the fervours of the poet and the awkwardness of Dominie Sampson it would be well for you if you could live on birch-bark as well as write on it. Contrast the life of Goethe with that of Vitalis. The chief misfortune of Goethe was that he never had any real misfortune—hence his intense selfishness, and hence his puerile vanity—so that he treated it as a tragedy when some learned persons were disrespectful enough to quarrel with his theory of colours. Goethe had so much sunshine that even a slightly bracing breeze was insupportable to him. Vitalis was never warmed by a single gleam, except we call such a small pension which he received for about a year from the Crown Prince, Oscar, afterwards King, who, though the son of the crafty and unscrupulous Bernadotte, had every private, every public virtue. Vitalis had warnings enough—the bursting of blood-vessels among them—that his years were to be as few as they were sad. He armed himself, half with heroism and half with despair, against the dark shadow of affliction—against the darker shadow of the grave. His best he strove to be cheerful and brave, this gifted Scandinavian, and to ennoble his days as a discipline, since they offered him so little joy. He tasted the poet's high pleasure—that of loving; but he did not taste the poet's highest pleasure—that of being loved. A certain Laura, to whom some of his poems are devoted, appears to have been like all the Lauras, and to have preferred prose, and pudding, and a comfortable fireside, to imagination; whereto Vitalis wildly grieved, then patiently mourned. There was one human being, however, who abundantly returned the richest, most glowing love—his mother. If he was poor, she was poorer. His smallest coin he shared with her; his last coin he was always willing to give her. He took long pilgrimages on foot to clasp her hand and brighten her lonely lot. When she died, in 1823, he felt that after this sorrow of sorrows, whatever might befall him would be lightly borne. Sometimes officiating as tutor, either at Upsala or in the country; and sometimes scrambling for a morsel through such literary hack-work as translating one or two of Washington Irving's works; broken by illness, penury, and disappointment, but still undaunted in resolution, he went on his arid path. His frail body—little fitted to sustain even the gentlest shock—was rudely shattered by sleeping in a damp room once on a journey. The world had been little else to him than a room of this kind. Not long before his death, Vitalis settled in Stockholm from the hope that he would find in the capital something better than the bare subsistence to which he had previously been condemned. But matters grew worse with him instead of better; and he was obliged to incur debts to avoid absolute starvation. The time of the Vikings was gone, when the skald was so magnificently rewarded. There were no gold chains, and gorgeous robes, and a chief seat at the banquet for Vitalis; but there was the moan of a great city's wretchedness responding to his own. He had had enough of tutorships, nevertheless he was compelled to accept one. Two little boys and four little girls were placed under his care. He was conspicuous in this situation for diligence, still more conspicuous for silence. The battle had gone sore against him; and he could only lean on his broken spear, while his wounds slowly bled, and await, in wordless woe, the deliverer. Consumption claimed its victim, and the victim was ready. Vitalis became too ill to attend to his pupils. At his own request he was taken to the hospital, where he lay sixteen days, and where, early in the morning of the 4th March, 1828, his spirit calmly passed away. His whole life had, by piety, by resignation, by sublime asceticism, been a preparation for death; not as preparation, but as food, he read incessantly in his last hours, "The Imitation of Christ"—that book to which we all turn when we feel the nothingness of earthly things.

Vitalis was tall, thin, ungainly. All his gestures and movements were clumsy—whether his long arms hung carelessly down, or were tossed wildly about. His cheeks glowed with the feverish red which

announced his physical sufferings and his doom. As if nature and fortune had not been grudging enough to him, he was still more grudging to himself: he refused himself the most innocent indulgences. In the terrible winters of the North, he disdained to wear an upper coat; necessity had something to do with this, but his iron energy had more. His habit of regarding life as a discipline, and of conquering all obstacles which a determined will could conquer, made him somewhat intolerant even to his best friends. Overflowing with tenderness, as faithful as he was affectionate, yet judging others by the same high standard which he placed before himself, he offended by being outspoken in season and out of season, and by abruptness and harshness. These faults, however, his friends readily pardoned for the sake of his purity, his integrity, his stoical endurance, his essential nobleness.

There was too much monotony in the life of Vitalis to permit anything except monotony in his poems. What he wrote was the simple expression of a painful experience. Lyrical, or sentimental, or satirical, or ironical, or humorous, he was merely making attempts—various yet ever the same—to utter his own melancholy. Naturally he had none of the creative artist's gifts. His genius was not a fruitful force; it was merely an aspect of his character; and his character was always bracing itself for action and suffering. This perpetual *askesis*, indispensable perhaps to the saint and the martyr, is far from being favourable to the poet. Self-consciousness and the limited circle in which self-consciousness dwells, if they stimulate the morbid imagination, slay the healthy phantasy. Vitalis had a vague, pantheistic sympathy with nature, and this sympathy he beautifully breathed in some of his happiest verses. Yet those two entities, the universe and his own individuality, are not sufficient for the poet's soul and the poet's work. They must be completed and enriched by the world of humanity—a world of which Vitalis was signally ignorant. That Vitalis had a comic as well as a poetic talent must be admitted. Yet his comic compositions have a kind of ghastliness from wanting the inspiration offered by social knowledge and social commune. He laughs madly or sadly who laughs alone. There were, besides, two influences fatal to the originality of Vitalis. Like all the Swedish poets of his time he had to play the part of a poetical revolutionist. Swedish poetry had to escape from the Gallican pedantries and frigidities which the long and intimate relations of France with Sweden had encouraged, and to which the false taste of Gustavus III. had given peculiar sway. Atterbom, Geijer, Stagnelius, Tegner, and others, in breaking the bondage were doing their country and their country's literature excellent service; but they were the less poetical creators to the exact extent that they were political revolutionists; and the same thing may be said of Vitalis. It was natural that as a means of carrying out the revolution, foreign models as unlike the French as possible should be sought. But those models were as disastrous to Vitalis, and to the Swedish poets generally, as the French models had been, though in another direction, to their predecessors. In Vitalis there are traces of Byron; and English literature seems to have moulded him more, and been more to his liking than German. Still, after criticism has said its justest and severest word about Vitalis, his right to a distinguished place among true and original poets is undeniable. We are drawn toward him as he was drawn toward Thomas à Kempis, when tears are a luxury, and when the hunger for the grave rises to a kind of rapture. Blessed are they whom that mood visits not; yet, if it comes to us, let it be in all its opulence and elevation.

ATTICUS.

London Labour and the London Poor: a Cyclopædia of the Condition and Earnings of Those that Will Work, Those that Cannot Work, and Those that Will Not Work. By HENRY MAYHEW. London: Griffin, Bohn, and Co. 3 vols. pp. 1440.
Ragged London in 1861. By JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 338.

CERTAINLY IT WOULD SEEM as if one of the popular whims of the day were to mind everybody's business but your own. Disguise it as you will, the feeling which lies at the bottom of what is called philanthropy, social science, humanitarianism, and what not, is neither more nor less than the love of prying. There is a large number of very well-intentioned persons about who will insist upon investigating other people's affairs, not so much with any distinct view of bettering or improving them as for the purpose of satisfying their own curiosity. This is a vice essentially English, and consequently to be found in a highly-exaggerated and offensive state among our American cousins. Even Englishmen have complained of the curiosity which every stranger whom they happened to meet with in the United States manifested with regard to the business, circumstances, and private affairs of a traveller for whom they evidently did not care a cent—unconscious all the while that nine Englishmen out of every ten are guilty of the same offence against good manners, only in a milder form. When a comfortable, well-to-do man of the world meets an acquaintance whom he knows to be struggling, what is more common than to ask him in an off-hand, patronising tone what he is doing, and how he is getting on. He has no intention of giving him any help or putting anything advantageous in his way. If he were asked to do so, he would probably button up his pockets as if to protect himself from robbery; yet he deems himself perfectly justified in prying into a matter with which he has no concern and upon which his opinion has never been invited: indeed, he appears to think that he has done rather a benevolent thing than otherwise by asking the question. To

be sure he has exhibited a feeling of interest—and that is something.

Very nearly akin to this feeling of interest is the curiosity of some of our social inquirers. A new branch of science has been invented lately, and has been baptised by the name of Social Science. As far as we can make out, it appears to consist of a thorough inquiry into everybody's business but your own. If you only set about ascertaining how many of your neighbours live in one house; how many sleep in a bed; what is the number of their children; how much they eat and drink; whether they empty their cesspools, and how; how often they get drunk; whether they send their children to school; whether they live within their incomes, and a variety of other similar pieces of useful knowledge, you will have richly deserved the title of a zealous student of social science. Of course you must pursue these studies in the regular form, or you will run the risk of being misinterpreted. If you devote your inquiring energies to ascertaining the truth of these matters as they affect your neighbours in the same street or the same row, you may perchance come to be regarded as an impertinent, inquisitive fellow, who deserves no less than to be treated as your prototype Paul Pry was upon more than one occasion; but if you subscribe to a Social Science Society, put yourself under the tuition of Lord Shaftesbury and Sir James Shuttleworth, attend the Social Science Congress, and restrict your inquiries to what are called "poor neighbourhoods" and "the working classes," and you are certain to take high rank as a philanthropist of uncommon merit. Nor need the virtue cost you more than the subscription already alluded to. Only pry enough, and discover that there are people in the world who live in a manner scarcely compatible with your ideas of comfort, and you have only to bewail the matter. Put your hand into your pocket, and make any practical endeavour to amend the real or fancied evil, is a measure by no means necessary. Write an article or a paper for the Congress upon it, and you need do no more.

Let it be clearly understood that we entertain nothing but earnest respect for real, sincere, unostentatious practical benevolence. What we are here referring to is nothing of that kind; it is the noisy blatant, hollow, ineffectual self-trumpeting which the Sir Joseph Bowleys and the Pardiggles of the day mistake for charity. To our thinking, it is a modest and a delicate virtue that same charity—a virtue only to be cultivated in secret, not dragged into the rude glare of public meetings and committee-rooms. We know and deplore the fact that there is much in the condition of poor people which had better be amended, and we believe also that those who are better off may do more in a quiet way towards working out that amendment than any public meeting or committee could do. We are not so sanguine as to suppose that the day will ever come when the poor shall cease from out of the land, and we have good authority for entertaining that belief. The prosperity of a nation, we know, is to a certain extent the gauge of its destitution; for (as the proverb says), "The higher the palace the deeper the quarry." But we know also that dirt is not always an absolute sign of wretchedness; that there are people who live in rags and small houses with cesspools who could better themselves if they would; and that the men of social science—or, more properly, social sciolists—make the common mistake of supposing that everything is abominable which does not square with their practice, their ethics, and their notions of comfort. They ignore altogether the existence of those feelings which prompted the old Scottish "gude-wife" to resist the abolition of a nuisance by a reforming landlord. "Nae, nae, Curnal," said she; "ye may do wi' us what ye wull, but we'll die for our middens."

The volumes before us profess to furnish exactly that kind of information which is dearest to the professor of social science. Mr. Mayhew's book has been long before the public in one form or other—the fragment of a work designed upon a magnificent scale. Whether it be now finished or not we have yet to learn. It is ten years at least since he began what was announced to be "a cyclopædia of the industry, the want, and the vice of the great metropolis." A great idea and a mighty theme, truly! Like many projectors *magnorum operum*, Mr. Henry Mayhew apparently as much overrated his own powers as he underrated the magnitude of the task. We question, moreover, whether he is by any means the man who should have undertaken such a work; whether he has the art of patient careful inquiry; the faculty for sifting the true from the false, the penetration to detect that constant endeavour to deceive with which such persons as he had to deal with invariably attempt to baffle inquiry; the power of curbing his own fecund imagination, and putting a bridle upon his own restive fancy. Mr. Mayhew is well known to be a man of very bright and varied intellect. Without ever distinguishing himself very remarkably in anything, he has made himself conspicuous as one of the "myriad-minded." He has successfully figured as a successful dramatist, a brilliant journalist, the projector of *Punch*, a popular lecturer, a remarkable table wit, and no one knows what besides. When such a man "went in for hard facts," and took up "the Social Science dodge," there could be but one result. Clever and even brilliant it was sure to be: as certainly, dramatic and unreliable. Mr. Mayhew went to work on a magnificent scale. He had photographs taken of many of the characters and places referred to in his book, and gave page after page of dialogues which were said to have taken place between himself and those characters. The photographs no doubt are accurate enough, but the dialogues all smell of the footlights. It may be very amusing to look at a picture of "The London Costermonger," from a daguer-

reotype by Beard, with the characteristic inscription appended—"Here, Pertaters! Kearsots and Turnups! Fine Brockello—o—o!" but when we turn to the account which the said costermonger gives of himself to Mr. Mayhew, we are reminded strongly of the celebrated *Jim Baggs*, and the language which Mr. Robson so admirably delivers. Of course, it is not necessary that a book need be dull in order to be accurate; but when we find page after page covered with what professes to be dialogues accurately transcribed, and perceive that these dialogues bear a strong family resemblance to each other—that they are all highly dramatic, and spiced and seasoned so as to bring out the "high lights" of the picture intended to be produced—we certainly do feel that the amusement overbalances the instruction that we have derived from the perusal of them.

The London Poor! those that can, cannot, and will not work! It is a mighty subject. A great French physician once took a small section of the last division, and produced a large work upon it: Parent-Duchatelet's treatise, "*Sur la Prostitution de la Ville de Paris*," is a work of high authority. The collection of the facts and observations upon which it was based, occupied the author some of the best years of his life; yet this occupied but a small and comparatively insignificant portion of the field which Mr. Mayhew ambitiously proposed to cover. The result of that ambition is not surprising. For a time, the work appeared in serial form with regularity; but presently, as it grew and grew, there were evidences of difficulty and delay; rumours of disagreement between the author and the publisher, until at last it ceased to appear, and seemed likely to remain an unfinished fragment. In this state it remained for many years, and the publishing and reading world had probably quite given up all hope of ever seeing Mr. Mayhew's great work finished, when the enterprising firm whose name is now attached to the title-page, took it up, and have reissued it in the form which it now wears. Whether it will be perfected is a mystery still hid in the womb of the future. If we mistake not, the greater part of "Those who will not work" is yet to be finished; and to do that thoroughly is perhaps the most difficult portion of the whole task. However, *nous verrons*.

It is not to be denied that, taken with a very considerable seasoning of salt, and allowing for the dramatic tendency of the work, much of Mr. Mayhew's information affords an insight into the habits of the people of whom he writes. The chapters on the Costermongers are about the best in the book. It is well known that none prey upon the poor like the poor, and that the small usurers are the worst of all. The following statements, however, put this truth in a clearer light than we ever saw it before:

The hire of a barrow is 3d. a day, or 1s. a week for the six winter months and 4d. a day, or 1s. 6d. a week, for the six summer months. Some are to be had rather lower in the summer, but never for less than 4d.—sometimes for not less than 6d. on a Saturday, when not unfrequently every barrow in London is hired. No security and no deposit is required, but the lender satisfies himself that the borrower is really what he represents himself to be. I am informed that 5000 hired barrows are now in the hands of the London costermongers, at an average rental of 3l. 5s. each, or 16,250l. a year. One man lets out 120 yearly, at a return (dropping the 5s.) of 360l.; while the cost of a good barrow, new, is 2l. 12s., and in the autumn and winter they may be bought new, or "as good as new," at 30s. each; so that reckoning each to cost this barrow—letter 2l. each, he receives 360l. rent or interest—exactly 150 per cent. per annum for property which originally cost but 240l., and property which is still as good for the ensuing year's business as for the past. One man has rented a barrow for eight years, during which period he has paid 26l. for what in the first instance did not cost more than twice as many shillings, and which he must return if he discontinues its use.

Judging from the following statement, money-lending should be a profitable business among these people:

The money-lenders (from the following statement, made to me by one who was in the habit of borrowing) pursue their business in a not very dissimilar manner to that imputed to those who advance larger sums:—"If I want to borrow in a hurry," said my informant, "as I may hear of a good bargain, I run to my neighbour L—'s, and he first says he hasn't 20s. to lend, and his wife's by, and she says she hasn't 2s. in her pocket, and so I can't be accommodated. Then he says if I must have the money he'll have to pawn his watch—or to borrow it of Mr. — (an innkeeper), who would charge a deal of interest, for he wasn't paid all he lent two months back, and 1s. would be expected to be spent in drink—though L— don't drink—or he must try if his sister would trust him, but she was sick and wanted all her money—or perhaps his barrow-merchant would lend him 10s., if he'd undertake to return 15s. at night; and it ends by my thinking I've done pretty well if I can get 1l. for 5s. interest, for a day's use of it." . . . Another mode of usurious lending or trading is, as I said before, to provide the costermonger—not with the stock-money—but with the stock itself. This mode also is highly profitable to the usurer, who is usually a costermonger, but sometimes a greengrocer. A stock of fruit, fish, or vegetables, with a barrow for its conveyance, is entrusted to a street-seller, the usual way being to "let him have a sovereign's worth." The value of this, however, at the market cost, rarely exceeds 14s., still the man entrusted with it must carry 20s. to his creditor, or he will hardly be trusted a second time. The man who trades with the stock is not required to pay the 20s. on the first day of the transaction, as he may not have realised so much, but he must pay some of it; generally 10s. and must pay the remainder the next day or the money-lender will decline any subsequent dealings.

For these usurious transactions no documents are needed; but if a "coster" once deceives his usurer he can get no more trust from the craft. Indeed, the costermongers seem to have a kind of horror of legal proceedings, and are even very unwilling to have recourse to legal redress when they themselves have been injured. "If any one steals anything from me," said a coster to Mr. Mayhew, "and I catch him, I take it out of him on the spot. I give him a jolly good hiding, and there's an end of it. I know very well, sir, that costers are ignorant men; but in my opinion (laughing) our never going to law shows that in that point we are in advance of the aristocrats." This is

precisely one of the little touches which make us doubt the *vraisemblance* of these dialogues. That a costermonger might prefer "taking it out" to the tedious processes of police courts and sessions is more than probable; but that little observation about being "in advance of the aristocrats"—oh! Mr. Mayhew. Is not that a little dramatic point the interpolation of which you could not resist?

The chapters on "Street Chaunting" and "Pattering" are exceedingly amusing, though worked up with evident dramatic effect, and interspersed with opinions enunciated by the author, some of which are by no means defensible. The following piece of "patter" about the well-remembered song of "The Pope and Cardinal Wiseman"—*à propos* of the Ecclesiastical Titles and the Durham letter—is quite equal to Mr. Mayhew's best contribution to *Punch*.

"The Pope, sir," he began, "was as one-sided to chaunt as to patter, in course. We had the Greeks (the lately-arrived Irish) down upon us more than once. In Liverpool-street on the night of the meeting at Guildhall about the Papal Aggression, we had a regular scrimmage. One gentleman said: 'Really, you shouldn't sing such improper songs, my men.' Then up comes another, and he was a little crusty with port wine, and he says: 'What, against that cove the Pope! Here, give me a half dozen of the papers. The city was tidy for the patter, sir, or the chaunt; there was sixpences; but there was shillings at the West End. And for the first time in their innocent lives, the parsons came out as stunning patrons of the patter. One of 'em as we was at work in the street give a bit of a signal and was attended to without any parade to the next street, and was good for half-a-crown! Other two stopped, that wery same day, and sent a boy to us with a Joey. Then me and my mate went to the Rev. W—'s, him as came it so strong for the fireworks on the Fifth of November. And we pattered and we pattered, and we chaunted and we chaunted, but no go for a goodish bit. His servant said he weren't at home. In course that wouldn't do for us, so down he came his-self at last, and says, werry soft: 'Come to-morrow morning, my men, and there'll be two gentlemen to hear you.' We stuck to him for something in hand, but he said the business had cost him so much already, he really couldn't. Well, we bounced a bob out of him, and didn't go near him again. After all we did for his party, a shilling was black ingratitude. Of course we has no feeling either for or agin the Pope. We goes to it as at an election; and let me tell you, sir, we got verry poorly paid, it couldn't be called paid, for working for Lord John at the City Election; and I was the original of the live rats, which took well. But there's a good time coming to pay Lord Johnny off.

One verse of this song will serve to remind the reader of that highly favourable specimen of street poetry:

Now we don't care a fig for Rome,
Why can't they let the girls alone,
And mind their business at home,
The pope and cardinal wiseman.
With their monical red cardinals hat,
And lots of wafers in a sack,
If they come here with all their clack,
We'll wound them flal la ra whack,
In England they shall not be loose,
Their humbugging is all no use,
If they come here we'll cook their goose,
The pope and Cardinal Wiseman.
CHOEUS.
Monks and Nuns and fools afloat,
We'll have no bulls shoved down our throat,
Cheer up and shout down with the Pope,
And his bishop cardinal Wiseman.

Mr. Mayhew ventures upon a spirited, and to a great extent truthful, defence of that class of street-patterers who are called "death-hunters"—persons who invent murders, accidents, or other tragical events, or who concoct imaginary particulars of transactions which have really happened.

It is very easy to stigmatise the death-hunter when he sets off all the attractions of a real or pretended murder—when he displays on a board, as does the standing-patterer, "illustrations" of "the identical pick-axe" of Manning, or the stable of Good; or when he invents or embellishes atrocities which excite the public mind. He does, however, but follow in the path of those who are looked up to as "the press"—as the "fourth estate." The conductors of the *Lady's Newspaper* sent an artist to Paris to give drawings of the scene of the murder by the Duc de Praslin—to "illustrate" the blood-stains in the duchess's bed-chamber. The *Illustrated London News* is prompt in depicting the locality of any atrocity over which the curious in crime may gloat. The *Observer*, in costly advertisements, boasts of its twenty columns (sometimes with a supplement) of details of some vulgar and mercenary bloodshed—the details being written in a most honest deprecation of the morbid and savage tastes to which the writer is pandering. Other weekly papers have engravings—and only concerning murder—of any wretch whom vice has made notorious. Many weekly papers had expensive telegraphic despatches of Rush's having been hung at Norwich, which event, happily for the interest of Sunday newspapers, took place at Norwich at noon on a Saturday. [I may here remark, that the patterers laugh at telegraphs and express trains for rapidity of communication, boasting that the press strives in vain to rival them—as at a "hanging match," for instance, the patterer has the full particulars, dying speech, and confession included—if a confession be feasible—ready for his customers the moment the drop falls, and while the criminal may still be struggling, at the very scene of the hanging. At a distance he sells it before the hanging. "If the *Times* was cross-examined about it," observed one patterer, "he must confess he's outdone, though he's a rich *Times*, and we is poor fellows." Bat to resume—]

A penny-a-liner is reported, and without contradiction, to have made a large sum by having hurried to Jersey in Manning's business, and by being allowed to accompany the officers when they conducted that paltry tool of a vindictive woman from Jersey to Southampton by a steamer, and from Southampton to London by "special engine," as beseeemed the popularity of so distinguished a rascal and homicide; and next morning the daily papers, in all typographical honour of "leads" and "a good place" gave details of this fellow—this Manning's—conversation, looks, and demeanour. Until the "respectable" press becomes a more healthful public instructor, we have no right to blame the death-hunter, who is but an imitator—a follower—and that for a meal. So strong has this morbid feeling about criminals become, that an earl's daughter who had "an order" to see Bedlam, would not leave the place until she had obtained Oxford's autograph for her album. The rich vulgar are but the poor vulgar—without an excuse for their vulgarity.

In the course of his inquiries among the classes whom he describes, Mr. Mayhew seems to have made several experiments by way of

probing their moral status. We must confess that these do not appear to us to have been very conclusive. One may be taken as an example. One day Mr. Mayhew convened a meeting of reputed thieves, to give them an opportunity of stating their case, and relating their experiences. This curious meeting was held at the British Union Schoolroom, Shakespeare-walk, Shadwell, and Mr. Mayhew presided. All policemen were rigorously excluded, and some of "the thieves" made speeches, which were evidently got up for the occasion. The shameless rascals were glad to have the opportunity of doing a little spouting, and making themselves conspicuous before Mr. Mayhew and their fellows. Presently Mr. Mayhew tried a notable experiment upon the honesty of one of the speakers. He made a speech in his turn, and told them that he had once entrusted a thief with a sovereign to get changed, "and the lad returned and gave him back the full amount in silver. He had since gone out to America. Now he would ask all those present whether, if he were to give them a sovereign, they would do the same?" To this several replied that they would, and others that they would do so only for him.

Here one of the most desperate characters present, a boy who had been twenty-six times in prison, was singled out from the rest, and a sovereign given to him to get changed, in order to make the experiment whether he would have the honesty to return the change or decamp with it in his possession. He was informed, on receiving it, that if he chose to decamp with it, no proceedings should be taken against him. He left the room amid the cheers of his companions, and when he had been absent a few moments all eyes were turned towards the door each time it opened, anxiously expecting his arrival to prove his trustworthiness. Never was such interest displayed by any body of individuals. They mounted their forms in their eagerness to obtain the first glimpse of his return. It was clear that their honour was at stake; and several said they would kill the lad in the morning if he made off with the money. Many minutes elapsed in almost painful suspense, and some of his companions began to fear that so large a sum of money had proved too great a temptation for the boy. At last, however, a tremendous burst of cheering announced the lad's return. The delight of his companions broke forth again and again, in long and loud peals of applause, and the youth advanced amidst triumphant shouts to the platform, and gave up the money in full.

Now observe the exceedingly unsatisfactory nature of the whole of this proceeding: We are told that the boy selected was "one of the worst"—though, as we have no indication of how that fact was arrived at, and as there was no policeman (who probably would have been the best judge), even this looks like a bit of dramatic garnish. But what did the whole affair prove? Certainly not that thieves do not steal sovereigns when they can do so with impunity; but that the boy did not like to incur the certainty of sustaining chastisement at the hands of his fellows for betraying their honour, and preferred the opportunity of becoming a hero for the nonce by returning the money. Observe, moreover, the dangerous nature of the proceeding. To that meeting of young thieves Mr. Mayhew announced as plainly as possible that it was an act of heroism, deserving the highest commendation and applause, and not a common act of duty, to refrain from stealing a sovereign. We cannot help thinking that had he put the change into his pocket, and pushed his way out of the building through the crowd, and emerged from the *melée* with his silver intact, Mr. Mayhew's experiment would have been infinitely more conclusive and satisfactory.

As a treasury of curious information, these volumes of Mr. Mayhew are perfectly inexhaustible. At one place we are told, on the authority of "a professional man" of the Hebrew persuasion, that so little do the Jews care for "emancipation" that not one man in ten would walk the length of the street to secure Baron Rothschild's admission into the House of Commons. Furthermore, that the Jews seldom read newspapers, though pork is omitted from the bills of fare at the eating-houses which they frequent. Elsewhere, we learn, on the authority of an "aristocratic crossing-sweeper," that the late Lord George Bentinck never put his foot on his crossing without giving him a sovereign. Again, we find that it was an acrobat, by name Harvey Leach, who played the "What Is It?" at the Egyptian Hall; and, furthermore, that the exposure which he sustained nearly killed him. "He was in a cage," said Mr. Mayhew's informant, "and wonderfully got up. He looked awful. A friend of his comes in, and goes up to the cage and says, 'How are you, old fellow?' The thing was blown up in a minute. The place was in an uproar. It killed Harvey Leach, for he took it to heart and died." "Save us from our friends!" we think, should have been the epitaph of the too sensitive Harvey Leach. At another place we find that of the Scottish visitors to London, it is only the Highlanders who ever give anything to the bag-pipers. This speaks volumes for the good taste of the Lowlanders and we only wish that not only the Highlanders, but the cockneys also would follow such an excellent example. Bag-pipes may be very admirable in the Highlands; but, for our part, we wish they would always stay there. The Duke of Argyll, we learn from the same source, has a piper for his special service, who plays upon pipes of ebony with a silver chanter. "He plays every day to the Duke while he's at dinner." God bless the Duke of Argyll say we—he must have stronger nerves than we have. All this and more do we learn from Mr. Mayhew's pages, which we commend to the reader as a never failing fund of amusing and even instructive reading.

Mr. Hollingshead's volume is of a drier kind. We have no amusing anecdotes and no entertaining conversations with dramatic paupers. The book arose, as too many of Mr. Hollingshead's books have done, out of the spur of the moment. A very clever man and a quick observer, this gentleman is certainly in the foremost rank of

modern reporters; but, as his main object appears to be to get through his work as rapidly as possible and turn to something else, he does not give himself time to be accurate in his observations, and seldom, if ever, loiters on the road to waste his precious moments upon anything so unprofitable as quiet logical reasoning. The papers of which the volume is composed, arose out of some letters which Mr. Hollingshead wrote in the *Morning Post* in January last, to satisfy the public appetite which then prevailed for information about the metropolitan working-classes. It will be remembered that during the last severe winter, coming as it did hard upon a deficient harvest, there was a great deal of distress among the poorer classes in London. Thousands of workmen were thrown out of employment, and besieged the police-courts in multitudes for that relief which the spontaneous charity of the nation freely afforded. That the real state of the case was much exaggerated there can be no doubt, nor can it be questioned that the ranks of the deserving poor were considerably augmented by thousands of hopeless paupers, to whom idleness and helplessness are normal conditions, and who would still imitate "the horse-leech's daughter," if quails and manna were to be rained from Heaven. Into this state of things Mr. Hollingshead undertook to enquire, and here we have the result; and what is it? A great deal of honest sympathy no doubt, and a great deal of zealous indignation, against almost every existing institution; but, alas! little or no suggestion of remedy. With a strong disposition to reform everything, but with no very clear idea how to set about it, Mr. Hollingshead set out upon his inquiries, or, as he phrases it, "to beat the bounds of Metropolitan dirt and misery." He appears to have been not a little surprised at the discovery that a million of people were living in London in a manner of which he highly disapproved, and straightway set to work to rate and scold society in general for the fact. A kind of Mrs. Fardiggle in trousers, Mr. Hollingshead takes everybody into moral custody, and asks them if they are not ashamed of themselves. "With all our electro-plated sentiment about home and the domestic virtues," says he, "we ought to wince a good deal at the houses of the poor." This is a fair specimen of Mr. Hollingshead's logic. Because the houses of the poor are uncomfortable, *ergo*, all that well-to-do English people profess about fondness for home and the domestic virtue is all electro-plated. But when we turn over Mr. Hollingshead's leaves for some suggestion of a remedy, what do we find? In one place he deprecates legislative interference, which he terms "meddling legislation" and "tinkering philanthropy," and in the next breath he tells us that society ought to be ashamed of itself, and should set about righting the matter at once. How this is to be done without intermeddling he does not condescend to explain, but gives it as his opinion in a general way, that "a little less drunken indulgence in matrimony and child-breeding would at once better their condition, as the Rev. Mr. Malthus told them long ago."

There is something almost amusing in the heartiness with which Mr. Hollingshead abuses everything that is, and the haziness with which he describes everything that ought to be. According to him, the Poor-law is "clumsy," and the Board has "notoriously broken down;" the "working clergy" is worn out and exhausted; and Dorcas societies, soup-kitchens, &c., "have been strained to the utmost." What are we to do? The only suggestion, or anything approaching a suggestion, that we can discover is contained in the following not very intelligible sentences:

We want a division of labour—a large association of real workers, not talkers and givers—and a body of home missionaries who will tuck up their shirt-sleeves, and go out with brooms, shovels, pails, and whitewashing brushes. We want creeds of all kinds put on the shelf for a short period, and a few years of "soap and water societies," "scrubbing-brush societies," and such like combinations. We have heard a good deal lately about muscular Christianity, and if it is anything more than a mere name, a splendid field of action is open before it.

We must confess that we should like to see Mr. Hollingshead hard at work as president of a Scrubbing-brush Society.

Almsgiving, according to Mr. Hollingshead, is of no use, indeed it is positively pernicious; model lodging-houses, soup-kitchens, are of no use; "hospitals, asylums, charity-schools, and other forms of permanent out-door relief, are worm-eaten by imposition, and yet" (says Mr. Hollingshead, with horrified wonder) "they flourish." Working people will not save, and *will* get drunk; they will not insure either their lives or their houses, but take alms, and refuse to live cleanly. Does Mr. Hollingshead expect that it will ever be otherwise? In the millennium, perhaps: and to Mr. Hollingshead the millennium is to be a period when the poor-rates shall be equalised, early marriages shall be discouraged, new streets shall have swept away all the rookeries, and "the moral tone and habits" of the working-classes shall be elevated. This, however, is only to happen to the next generation but one; for "the next generation," says Mr. Hollingshead, "I am afraid must be given up."

Slavery and Secession in America. By THOMAS ELLISON, F.S.S. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co. 8vo. pp. 371.

THE STRIFE HAS BEGUN; the water has been let out; and nothing but a miracle can stop its flowing. Already the stream is mingled with blood, and bids fair to run its headlong course till it is choked by kindred bodies. In horror we gaze from our side of the Atlantic, and wonder what madness has seized our brethren. Is this the Union that Washington inaugurated—the Union that was to be perpetual? But seventy-two years, and a people is divided; less than

the life of many a man, and a nation is split asunder. But this was foreseen in the infancy of the States, and predicted when the Union was yet in its childhood. The third President, Thomas Jefferson, thus expressed himself: "The Missouri question is a breaker on which we lose the Missouri country by revolt, and what more God only knows." His prediction was fortunately unfulfilled at the time; but, nevertheless, he spoke prophetically: the question is the same virtually as it was in his day, and there is lost to the Union, if not Missouri, more by a great deal than Missouri. The loss is perhaps—we sincerely pray it may be—only temporary; but at the bottom of the quarrel between North and South are the germs of the old dispute about 36° 30'. At least, so thinks Mr. Ellison, and we fancy there are few who will not endorse his opinion. It matters little whether the immediate cause of the present deplorable antagonism were the protective tariffs, or political exasperation at the triumph of Abraham Lincoln; the dislike to the tariffs and the hatred of the man have their foundation both in the "peculiar institution." We are not quite so ready to agree with Mr. Ellison when he says that "two years ago it was foreseen that an anti-slavery President would reign at Washington," if he mean that it was the general opinion; there may have been certain persons who apprehended such a contingency; but had discord refrained from assisting at the Democratic Convention in Charleston on the 22nd of April 1860, there can be little doubt but that the South would have had another triumph, the Union would still have been intact, the grave would in all probability have lost a tenant, and Stephen A. Douglas have been occupying the White House. *τὰ δὲ πάντα θίγῃς ἢ γυναικὶ κίτταρ.* Lincoln has triumphed; secession flaunts her rebel flag; and Douglas has gone to his long home.

Mr. Ellison divides his book into four parts, of which the first is devoted to a "History of the Rise and Progress of Slavery in the United States," the second to a "History of the Secession Movement," the third to a "Comparative View of the Influence of Free and Slave Institutions in Promoting or Retarding the general Progress of the two Sections of the Country, as exemplified in the present Condition of the Northern and Southern States," and the fourth to "Emancipation." There is also a supplementary chapter to Part III., giving an account of the "Course of Events during the first three months of President Lincoln's Administration;" and we must not omit to mention a most elaborate Appendix, taking letters of the alphabet from A to K inclusive to mark its many divisions. Here will be found, amongst other matter more or less useful and interesting, the "Constitution of the United States," "President Lincoln's Inaugural Address," and a "Comparative View of the Area, Population, Government, Finances, Wealth, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Banking Facilities of the Free and Slave States."

The statistics are upon a really gigantic scale, and worthy of an F.S.S.: it is not improbable that they would appal the impractical; but to those who believe in figures, and like an arithmetical, tabular, commercial, financial, map of a country, they will afford great gratification and profitable study for more than a month. Howbeit there is a coloured map of the usual kind for those who care for geographical position rather than economical status, or for those who have no objection to a combination.

Those whose opposition to slavery is based upon no better argument than the cruelty exercised upon slaves in America, who hold up their hands with sentimental horror at every unsupported raw-head and bloody-bones story, who strain at a harmless novel but bolt "Uncle Tom's Cabin," will be shocked to learn that "the American slave-owners have never . . . even approached the barbarity of the British slave-owners of the West Indies. The vital statistics of the United States show that the deaths amongst the slaves have never exceeded the births; whilst in most of the West India Islands the births have rarely if ever exceeded the deaths; so that whilst in the one case the population has been increasing hand over hand, in the other, down to the year of emancipation, the tendency was the reverse." Nevertheless, though the cruelty of Southern slave-owners may have been exaggerated, though the howling denunciations of the lash and the slow fire may have had but flimsy excuse, no man is justified in having property in man; he who is capable of the pursuit of happiness—who can fear God and regard man—who can be influenced by notions of right and wrong—who needs not to be managed by bit and bridle, but can be led by force of reason—may not without sin be lowered to the brutes that perish. It is well for the interested to say that the negro is an inferior race, a species of gorilla; then are the negro women so, and those who make them their concubines pair not after their kind, and commit an unnatural crime. But if the female may take the white man to her arms, the male may sit with the white man in the gate. God created them male and female, and they were to multiply after their kind: will Southerners acknowledge that they do this? They may choose their horn of the dilemma. One must force them to acknowledge, at least, the reasonableness of emancipation, the other to confess that they have degraded humanity. That the black race might become amalgamated, and that the white race not only can (contrary to reiterated assertion), but would, work the lands in the Southern States, if the slur of slavery were removed from honest labour, we have never doubted, and our belief is strengthened by Mr. Ellison's book, who fortifies his own opinion by quotation from Olmsted and other authorities; and the result would be an enhancement of the

value of property. And so the South have been actually fighting for years to have the power of increasing what is contrary to their interests, and what has induced them at last, from we most firmly believe a groundless apprehension of interference with the incubus that weighs upon them, to plunge their country into a civil war. As to the question whether North or South have right on their side, we cannot suppose any unprejudiced person to be in doubt, and we were, therefore, quite prepared to read:

At present there is no doubt that justice and right are on the side of the North. One great proof of the innate weakness—ay, badness—of the cause of the Southern Confederacy is the fact that it has refused to accept all constitutional remedies for its real or supposed grievances, and has preferred to hew itself out of the Union amidst the blood and carnage of civil war. There was no need for the sword to have been drawn; the ballot-box could have settled the question, if only it had been allowed fair play. If the slave-owners are honest, if their cause is founded on justice and the common weal of the Southern people, why have they refused to allow their own people to vote on the adoption or not of the new Constitution? If their grievances are what they avow them to be, why not put them in a series of constitutional amendments, and lay them before the people of the whole Union, to accept or reject as they pleased? If, under such circumstances, they failed in obtaining redress, then the world would wish them God-speed in defending their rights by means of the sword. As it is they are rebels; and even if they succeed in establishing their separate existence, the civil war which they have inaugurated will ever remain a foul blot upon their fame.

The Human Foot and the Human Hand. By G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D., F.R.S. (Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co. pp. 215.)—To Cambridge men, the name of Dr. Humphry, the Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at that university, will be not unfamiliar. The contents of this little volume are professedly the substance of two popular lectures delivered at Cambridge; and it is obvious that Dr. Humphry intended to produce something on hands and feet of the amusing and instructive order rather than an elaborate scientific performance to rival Sir Charles Bell's celebrated *Bridgewater Treatise*. Like the lectures, it is indeed addressed rather to a popular than to a purely scientific or technical audience. Judged from that point of view, it may be pronounced to be fully fitted for its purpose, for the anatomy seems sound, and most of the anecdotes are *à propos*. Some of the speculative views broached, however, are decidedly peculiar, as, for example, in the chapter on hand-shakings and greetings, where Dr. Humphry suggests that the tongue might be used for the purpose of salutation. The way in which he introduces the subject is peculiar enough:

When we wish to determine whether a substance be perfectly smooth, and are not quite satisfied with the information conveyed by the fingers, we apply it to the lips and rub it gently upon them. We do so, because we know by experience that the sense of touch is more acutely developed in the lips than in the hands. Accordingly, when we wish to reciprocate the warmer feelings we are not content with the contact of the hands, and we bring the lips into the service. A shake-of-hands suffices for friendship, in undemonstrative England at least; but a kiss is the token of a more tender affection.

Possibly it occurs to you that the tongue is more sensitive than either the hands or the lips. You have observed that it will detect an inequality of surface that escapes them both, and that minute, indeed, is the flaw in a tooth which eludes its searching touch. You are right. The sense of touch is more exquisite in the tongue than in any other part of the body; and to carry out my theory, it may be suggested that the tongue should be used for the purposes of which we are speaking. It is so by some of the lower animals. But, in man, this organ has work enough to do in the cultivation and expression of friendship in its own peculiar way; and there are obvious objections to the employment of it in a more direct manner for this purpose.

History of the Siege of Delhi. By an Officer who Served There. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black. pp. 331.)—Surely the last of the mutiny books, let us hope. It is not an inspiring literature. Written in blood and with a bayonet's point. A story of violence and of vengeance; of fierce brutal passions, and of a bloody revenge exacted. The narrative of an officer is minute and circumstantial. He deems that "no apology is needed for giving an account of the siege of Delhi." The account by the Rev. Mr. Rotton, valuable in many respects, is necessarily defective. The military details are meagre, and the incidents are confined to what came under his personal observation. "An Officer" cannot certainly be charged with having neglected the military details of the siege, for they are narrated with exact minuteness. To those, if any there be, who have never yet read an authentic account of the history of the capital of the descendant of the Moguls the volume will be welcome. The map of Delhi and plan of the British camp are excellent. The returns of killed and wounded are also useful though mournful records.

Bishop Hatto: a Legend of the Mouse Tower on the Rhine. Illustrated by V. H. Darwin. (Hamilton and Adams.)—This edition of Southey's well-known poem about the cruel Bishop Hatto, who burnt the poor in a barn and was himself eaten by rats in his tower on the Rhine, is exceedingly well illustrated by Mr. Darwin. The drawings are forcible and expressive.

We have also received: *The American Magazine and Journal of the Institute of Actuaries.*—*The Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian. A Lecture.* By Peter McNaughten. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.)—*Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook.* By the Rev. B. H. Blacker. Second Part. (Bell and Daldy.)—A cheap reprint of the late Mr. Albert Smith's *Sketch of The Medical Student.* (Routledge.)—*Police Torture and Murder in Bengal. Reports of Two Trials of the Police, &c.* (Calcutta: Saville and Cranenburgh.)—*The Uprising of a Great People: the United States in 1861.* Abridged from the French of Count Agénor de Gasparin. (Sampson, Low, Son, and Co.)

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—At the promenade to-day the splendid band of the Royal Engineers, from Chatham, and also the band of the 1st Life Guards are to attend and play; and on Saturday next, the last public day of the season, the Metropolitan Police bands, who made so favourable an impression upon their first appearance there, will again perform in conjunction with the 1st Life Guards band.

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION has lately occupied a considerable share of public attention. The report of the Royal Commissioners has been considered at meetings of the United Association of School Masters, the Church Metropolitan Schoolmasters' Association at which Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth presided, the National Society, and lastly, in both Houses of Parliament. The discussion in the House of Commons, though by no means the most intelligent, unless we eliminate a large amount of nonsense uttered by Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Baines, and the ever loquacious Mr. Hennesy, was the most practical of the four, as it put the public in possession of the fact that the present system, having been found to be generally successful, was to be continued with some minor modifications. The Commissioners' recommendations being thus quietly ignored will be in unison with most of the opinions expressed at the meetings to which we have alluded. Many persons thoroughly and practically conversant with the subject, thought it more judicious to await the result of the deliberations of the Committee of Council than to invite public opposition to the most obnoxious of the Commissioners' recommendations. The decision of the Council has rendered unnecessary any display of a great amount of latent effort that would have been called forth on any important change being proposed in the present arrangements. Mr. Lowe moved for a vote of 643,724*l.*—a much less sum than most people supposed would be necessary, and which showed the fallacy of the prognostications of the opponents of education, that millions would be required. The real expenses of the year will be 803,000*l.* towards the education of nearly a million of pupils, including office expenses, the payment of inspectors, schoolmasters, pupil-teachers, and that most useful and well-conducted department which administers the grants of books, maps, and apparatus. In reply to the flippant accusation of "ambitious teaching," and inculcating pupils into political economy and sanitary science, Mr. Lowe remarked that "he did not think it a bad thing in these days of strife and of setting class against class, that the schoolmaster should be able to tell his neighbours that the rate of their wages depended upon something besides their master's will, and to point out the connection between disease and open drains, to instruct them in the benefits of vaccination, and to teach them that they would do well to open their windows, and to see the importance of ventilation in respect to health." In regard to the imperfect reading and arithmetic complained of by the Commissioners, any intelligent schoolmaster would explain to Messrs. Dillwyn and Co., that the cause was attributable to too low a standard of instruction, instead of the too "ambitious teaching" of which they also complained. In the badly-conducted country schools, where there is nothing but a dull mechanical routine of reading and repeating religious formularies, the art of reading will be found immeasurably inferior to that in ordinary elementary schools in towns, in which the boys' general intelligence is educated by a higher standard of teaching. It is this development of common sense and exercised intellect that is the most practical part of education, as well as the shortest road to proficiency in its elementary branches. Mr. Lowe happily pointed out the impolicy of the recommendation of the Commissioners to apply State aid to mere "adventure schools," conducted by teachers totally irresponsible to the Government; of whose qualifications they had no knowledge, whose character might be most disreputable, and of whose system of teaching the Government must always be uncertain. This, we might remark by the way, would be a very pretty way of economising the public funds! The exclusive position of the National Society in regard to religious matters was animadverted upon by Mr. Lowe as forming the greatest obstacle to a truly national education. The compulsory learning of the catechism and attendance at church, as applied to children of dissenting parents, was not only a rankling grievance, but also an intolerant application of the public funds, and involved in many cases the setting up of a second school in which the rights of conscience were respected. Mr. Lowe "called upon the National Society to say at once whether it is intended to relax its restrictions or to maintain them inviolate, for by their present course of allowing occasional departures from their regulations they were doing an untold amount of mischief."

In order to meet the circumstances of some rural districts, the Government purpose to grant fourth-class certificates; which, it is hoped, will enable all teachers but the grossly incompetent to qualify themselves. The Capitation Grant is proposed to be made a test of progress, as well as at present of attendance. For this, all the pupils—excepting, we presume, the infant classes—are to be examined in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and one-third of the allowance is to be forfeited on failure in either of these branches. This will necessitate a great deal of additional labour on the part of the Inspectors, so much so that a staff of assistant examiners will doubtless be appointed from the first-class certificated schoolmasters. We think it will, however, be needful for Government to regulate more explicitly the appropriation of the Capitation Grant, which, if efficacious in stimulating the efforts of the schoolmaster, should be paid to this functionary.

At present there are many schools in which the schoolmaster receives no moiety whatever of this grant; in some he receives a half, and in very few instances the whole sum. If the Government believe that the best way to stimulate the labours of the schoolmaster will be to pay for the work done, they must pay the workman direct, or the arrangement will be a mockery. Mr. Baines, the well-known opponent of State-aid to education admitted the success of the present system in improving the quality as well as in increasing the quantity of primary education. But this very success he urged as a reason for the discontinuance of State-aid. The affair has done well, therefore, says Mr. Baines, abolish it!!!

MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.—Paterfamilias, of the rank which *Punch* would term the "respectable-ocracy," is beginning to find out that his school-bills are rather expensive, and that he does not get the article he pays for. The *Cornhill*, in a rather sketchy, but yet truthful article, calls our middle-class education a sham. The examinations for the civil service show lamentable shortcomings in the majority of those educated at middle-class schools. The superiority of the education given in most of our elementary schools is now pretty generally recognised. This superiority is most shown in the elder boys who have been some years regular in their attendance at good National or British schools. If the masters of such schools had such regular and well-conducted pupils, which form the mass of the middle-class boys, instead of the less regular and home-neglected boys that comprise so many of their pupils, the success of the Government schoolmaster, as he is often termed, would be even more marked. As it is, there is a thoroughness, an honesty, and a completeness in the education of the best boys in elementary schools that may well cause the middle classes to bestir themselves. We do not see, however, why they should not avail themselves of the advantages of the well-conducted elementary school, as the sensible farmers did of that at King's Somborne. The parents who indulge in the pride of the worm on the middle branch, so happily described by Mr. Sala, will of course continue to pay a great deal for a mere nothing; but the more thoughtful may be well assured that the moral atmosphere and the careful checks against improper conduct of all kinds that characterise our primary schools, will be as efficacious in securing good moral training as the superior teaching develops intellectual progress. At the late meeting at St. James's Hall a great deal was said but nothing done for middle-class education. By the payment of a higher, though still moderate fee, the tradesman may now secure for his children a good education at the Public, National, or British School, to the funds of which the advanced fee would be a welcome addition. We could point out very many instances where this is the practice; indeed, we believe there are few good elementary schools that do not comprise among their pupils many children of the middle classes. The beneficial effects of this union of classes is well pointed out in the evidence so carefully collected by Mr. Chadwick, in his semi-official inquiries. Instead of recommending the subsidising by the State of the notoriously defective "adventure schools," the Commissioners would have acted much more judiciously in advising the middle classes to avail themselves of the good buildings, efficient management, liberal supply of books and teaching appliances, together with the superior instruction rendered by the well-trained master of a good elementary school.

A Course of Elementary Reading in Science and Literature, Compiled from Popular Writers: with an Appendix Comprising a Vocabulary of Scientific Terms, and a List of Prefixes, Affixes, and Principal Latin and Greek roots of the English Language. By J. M. McCULLOUGH, D.D., formerly Head Master of Circus-place School, Edinburgh, author of "A Manual of English Grammar, &c." Thirty-ninth edition, recast and enlarged. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. 1861. pp. 424.

THIRTY-NINE EDITIONS represent such an amount of negotiable bullion which has reached either the pocket of the publisher or the writer, that we can only repeat the statistical fact that a successful school-book is or was the very best mode in the world of authorship of making a fortune. Stories are still told of hale old gentlemen, long past the age of threescore and ten, who are still living in comfortable retirement on the proceeds of a "Spelling-book" or a "Reading made easy." Dr. McCulloch's volume has now been published thirty years, during which time it has reached its thirty-ninth edition. Several reasons may be ascribed for this success, but we need only mention two, viz., that the original extracts were extremely well chosen, and that from time to time the least valuable of their number have been superannuated, and their places supplied by younger and equally choice substitutes. We are rather inclined to wonder that a thirty years' supervision has not done more for the appendix. A very hasty glance at it has led us to think that the fortieth edition might be made a considerable improvement upon its predecessor. Thus we have "silva" instead of "sylva"; which is an unpardonable blunder when the special purpose of the writer is to give the root of the word. So, again, we have "pleo" (page 416); "fugitus" fled (page 411); "Emulus" (page 410); "bellus," beautiful, though in the Roman mind it was not

synonymous with "pulcher" (page 408). So, again, in the Greek prefixes and affixes, we have *γίνομαι*, I produce (page 422); *φαίνομαι*, I appear (page 423); *πείθω*, I deceive (page 423). Now *γίνομαι* is a non-existent verb, and *φαίνομαι* is active, and not intransitive. We have looked very carefully through the appendix, chiefly from curiosity to discover whether blunders could be found in a thirty-ninth edition; otherwise we may say, that the book has very many good points about it, and that its selections have been made with more than ordinary taste and judgment.

A Few Words on Criticism: being an Examination of the Article in the "Saturday Review" of April 20, 1861, upon Dr. Whewell's Platonic Dialogues for English Readers. By JOHN GROTE, B.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co. 1861.

WE CANNOT CONGRATULATE THE CAMBRIDGE PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY on the authorship of the virulently rambling pamphlet before us. In hard words, it out-does our contemporary even in his most unreasonable mood, and we confess ourselves wholly unable to see the drift of its arguments. The pamphlet contains fifty-six pages, and at the end of the forty-first page we rub our eyes as we read the following sentence: "I have not cared to defend Dr. Whewell in respect of things where a man can defend himself, such as are charges of misconception of his author or mistranslation." Why this is the gist of the charge brought by the *Saturday Review* against the Master of Trinity College. The latter is, indeed, accused of being "absolutely devoid of humour;" but, so far as we can judge from the hazy verbiage of the two score of pages which precede the startling admission quoted from the forty-first, Professor Grote's object has not been to establish for Dr. Whewell a character for high comic powers. If so, the Professor's anxiety is not unlike that of the Irishman, who admitted that he had killed some half-dozen attorneys and process-servers, but indignantly repudiated the notion of his having over-driven his pig.

The latter part of our contemporary's article appears to us to be worded somewhat too strongly; but, surely, it means nothing more than that the translator, through misconception, imputes an ignoble dishonesty of argument to Plato which never had any existence. This, we admit, is a fair point for literary tilting; but it does not deserve the angry personality which Professor Grote betows upon the reviewer.

Turning again to page 43 of the pamphlet, we read: "I shall not discuss the particular instances of alleged mistranslation, it is of so little consequence whether the critic is right in what he says about them, or is wrong;" and forthwith the Professor proceeds to discuss them, and in the majority of instances he comes perforce to the conclusion that the reviewer is right and Dr. Whewell wrong. We certainly cannot see why these instances of mistranslation are of so little consequence; and indeed Professor Grote apparently does not think so himself, or he would not, after having just stated his determination not to discuss them, forthwith do so. On the principle *ex paucis disce plura*, we think these evident mistranslations very important indeed. If, too, we be not mistaken, this is not the first time that Dr. Whewell's Greek has been impugned. Professor Grote will probably recollect one instance where the fault-finder was (and is still) a Fellow of Trinity College, and one of the most eminent scholars to be found in that great nursery of learned men.

It is with some pain we note the ever-recurring insinuation made by Professor Grote in his "Few Words," that "some enemy hath done this;" and that Dr. Whewell's good Greek has been basely stabbed in the dark, through the disappointed malice of some personal foe. Much more easily can we excuse the ludicrously patronising pomposity with which Professor Grote speaks of writers in newspapers in general—and indeed of readers too—and the little fancy sketch he gives of a newspaper as it might, would, could, should, or ought to be. We may remark, however, that neither in this country nor in Utopia would a journal be very likely to flourish if its conductors were not more careful than the Cambridge Professor of Moral Philosophy has been on the present occasion, not to allow themselves to indulge in utterly groundless insinuations.

The Museum. No. II. Edinburgh: James Gordon. London: Edward Stanford.

THE SECOND NUMBER OF THE "MUSEUM" is, on the whole, an improvement upon its predecessor. The practical educationist—we apologise for the use of this ill-conditioned noun—will find his wants duly catered for in such essays as "Principles of Method in the Teaching of Languages," "Evening Schools," "Education through the Senses;" while the scholar is more directly appealed to in Dr. Hincks' "Sennacherib and Hezekiah, a translation from the Assyrian," and Professor Newman's notes upon and emendations of a somewhat troublesome chorus from the "Iphigenia in Tauris." Another essay, which belongs, strictly speaking, to neither of the classes just mentioned, is that entitled "The late Dr. Donaldson," by A. W. Ward, Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. This paper is written in a strain of extreme panegyric, which, perhaps, does even more credit to the heart than to the head of the author, who was, we have little doubt, one of the late Doctor's pupils, and whose name we find in the Cambridge classical honour list for 1859. We do not care to criticise too rigidly the affectionate enthusiasm of a young scholar

for the memory of his former tutor; but we must say that Mr. Ward, in his wish to exalt "the extraordinary man," whose biography he has written, deals but scant justice to Dr. Donaldson's contemporaries. After telling his readers how much the Varronianus had done for the study of Latin in England, Mr. Ward asks: "What noteworthy edition has, during the last fifty years, appeared in England of a Latin author?" We should except Mr. Monro's labours on the text of Lucretius; nor should Mr. Mayor's excellent school edition of Juvenal be forgotten. But what of importance has been done for Cicero? what for the text of Tacitus with all its obelisks and lacunæ? what for the texts of the Comedians, which the Germans have, in the last years, improved so much?" We shall not now enter into the *vezata questio* of how much good German critics have of late years done for the text of classical authors, Greek or Latin, although we remember that Hermann improved away nearly half of the original text of Æschylus; but does Mr. Long's laborious and carefully-edited edition of Cicero's orations deserve no notice at all; or is Mr. Conington's Virgil not worthy of an honourable mention by the side of Mr. Mayor's school Juvenal? Mr. Ward's affection for his old tutor should not lead him to slight the labours of other scholars. The following sentences are also very unfair to the other eminent scholars, who, as well as Dr. Donaldson, "strongly advocated and successfully used *visâ voce* examination." We are told, "the classical part of the Indian Civil Service examination has been the most successful. It has rendered cram nugatory without presenting too high a standard for any able young man who has had the common education of an English gentleman. A great part of this success may with justice be attributable to Donaldson, who strongly advocated *visâ voce* examination—the surest way, if fairly treated, of finding out not only what a candidate knows, but also what use he can make of his knowledge."

Mr. Ward's mention of the German improvement of classical texts brings us naturally to Mr. Newman's emendations of a chorus from the "Iphigenia in Tauris," which he has improved, as it appears to us, in a thoroughly German style. The chorus in question consists of forty-eight lines in the original, and we are not exaggerating when we say that its new editor adopts or proposes quite as many emendations as there are lines; and that the text of Euripides, as it comes from the hands of Dr. Badham, Mr. Paley, or Professor Newman, bears full token that each of its doctors considers very violent remedies necessary for its restoration. We are not at all inclined to complain that a competent scholar like Professor Newman should expend some of his strength in amending the text of a Greek author, as well as in elucidating the customs, arts, and domestic life of the Greek people. But we must say that Professor Newman seems to us to have a fatal facility for suggesting emendations. Thus, when he objects to the phrase *κατὰ διοφιδῆς γὰρ ἰνὸς* in the text, he tells us we may choose between *κατὰ διοφιδῆς χαμῖνας*, or *κατὰ διοφιδῆνας*, or *κατὰ διοφιδῆς γαμῖνας*. Now, it is quite certain that only one of these emendations can by any possibility be the correct one, and this *utrum horum mavis accipe* doctrine is, to say the least of it, a very perplexing one. Indeed, all the three emendations are so even in their excellence that it may reasonably be argued that not one of them is the veritable Simon Pure; and the Professor, with his triple-headed arrow, cannot say, as Bentley did after some more than usual felicitous correction, "Aut scripsit hoc Euripides aut debuit scribere." We may add that Mr. Newman does not confine his "medicining hand" to single words, or even lines. Thus, for instance, we are told that we may take our choice between

λοχίῳ κλεινῷ, λιποῦσα, καλ-
λιστακτῶν κρατὴρ ὑδάτων,
τὸν βακχῶσαν Διονύσῳ
παρὰ Περσέσσιν παρ' ἄλλων

ὑπὸν κατὰ διοφιδῆς χαμῖ-
νας ἔφραζον. Γαῖα δὲ τὸν
μαντίων ἀφίλιτο τι-
μὴν φοῖβον, φθόνῳ θυγατρὸς.

And the following:

λοχίῳ κλεινῷ λιποῦσ', ἀσ-
τάκτων κρατὴρ ὑδάτων,
τὸν βακχῶσαν Διονύσῳ
Περσέσσιν παρ' ἄλλων

ὑπὸν κατὰ διοφιδῆνας
ἔφραζον. Γαῖα δὲ μαν-
τίων ἀφίλιτο τιμὴν
φοῖβον, φθόνῳ θυγατρὸς.

Greek scholars will allow there is not a little difference between these two versions. The *καλλιστακτῶν* of Mr. Newman for the *ἀστάκτων* of the MSS., seems to us just about as probable a correction as it would be for an English critic to suggest that Goldsmith's lines ought to be

The naked every day he clad
When he put off his clothes.

The length to which our remarks have already extended prevents us from giving more than a passing word of notice to the other papers in the "Museum." Dr. Brown's "Education through the Senses" is a perfect little gem in its way, full of quaint humour and sound common sense, and in every way worthy of the reputation of the author of "Rab and his Friends." Principal Tulloch's review of Mr. Innes' "Sketches of Early Scotch History" is close and searching, but somewhat heavy. Dr. Clyde's "Principles of Method in the Teaching of

Languages," is a suggestive and thoughtful essay. Canon Robinson analyses carefully the Report of the Education Commissioners. Mr. Lorimer continues a somewhat Utopian essay on "Reciprocal Naturalisation."

In an appendix are to be found careful and well-digested reviews of many of the educational books of the quarter.

The Bromsgrove Greek Grammar. By the Rev. G. A. JACOB, D.D., Upper Grammar-Master of Christ's Hospital. Third Edition. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1861. pp. 326.)—*Elementary Greek Grammar.* By the Rev. G. A. JACOB, D.D. Second Edition. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. pp. 71.)—We have been much struck with the scholarship and thorough completeness of the larger of Dr. Jacob's Grammars, which we are happy to see has reached its third edition. Schoolmasters nowadays are beginning to perceive how important it is that their pupils should be grounded philosophically in the elements of grammar; and that, if grammar be taught as it should be, it is no longer that dreary and apparently aimless study which tasked to the utmost the honest energies of the most industrious pupil, and made even the scholar look back with a shudder, to think that the approach to the tree of knowledge should be guarded by such a hydra-headed monster, who could only be subdued by long and wearisome toil. The smaller of the two grammars before us is intended for the special use of beginners, and we cannot help expressing our admiration of the scholarly skill which has enabled the author to compress within the space of seventy-one pages of bold type the elementary curriculum of the Greek language. We can discover no omission of any importance in its pages, of the whole of which any boy of average industry and intelligence may acquire a fair knowledge in some six weeks, and so be ready to commence his acquaintance with the *Delectus*. The larger of the two grammars is, as we before remarked, a thoroughly complete one, as may be guessed from the index which extends over some thirty odd pages. It is a book which will be found serviceable even to the accomplished Greek scholar for reference, and which seems to us admirably adapted for the upper classes of our large English schools. Did our space allow we could quote not a few very interesting extracts from this grammar, such, for instance, as the effects of imagination on the Greek language, &c.

Three Letters to the Editor of the "Cornhill Magazine," on Public School Education. By PATERFAMILIAS. (Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 78.)—We are glad to see these letters republished in a handy form. Their writer may, we think, claim the credit of having in a great measure procured the appointment of that Royal Commission which is now about to inquire into the state of the public schools of England. For ourselves, we warmly expressed at some length our admiration of the strong common sense, the thorough acquaintance with the topic at issue, and the very remarkable literary excellence of the letters in question, when they were first published. We need now only repeat our opinion that those persons who wish to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the interior condition of Eton College, and thus more or less with that of all our English public schools, ought to read these letters; and that, quite irrespective of this point, they are admirable as a specimen of energetic, logical, and thoroughly successful controversial writing.

The Projection and Calculation of the Sphere for Young Sea Officers: being a Complete Initiation into Nautical Astronomy. By S. M. SAXBY, R.N. (Longmans. pp. 112.)—The object of this little manual is to facilitate the study of spheric trigonometry, which is justly deemed by Mr. Saxby to be an object of great importance to us as a maritime people. Mr. Saxby (whose opportunities of knowing the true state of the case, as principal instructor of naval engineers of her Majesty's Steam Reserve, entitle his opinion to respect) complains that nautical education has become greatly and dangerously deficient in that branch, and urges an attention to the point upon all who have to do with the training of naval officers. Mr. Saxby no doubt sees what many other zealous sailors have seen and complained of, that steam has done no good to scientific sailing, however it may have facilitated the commerce of the world. As a text-book for the study of this important branch of mathematics this volume is very complete, and may be safely recommended.

Fables de Gay, traduites en vers Français. Par le CHEVALIER DE CHATELAIN. Fourth Edition. (Roland. 1861. pp. 211.)—This elegant and tasteful translation of Gay's "ever young" fables has, we are glad to say, reached its fourth edition; a success which even still is by no means adequate to its merits. We have pretty carefully examined several little odd phrases and happy turns which are to be found in Gay, and which we thought might puzzle the dearest translator, and we were agreeably surprised and pleased with the skill with which the Chevalier de Chatelain has surmounted these difficulties. Of course such a translation as we have before us requires much more than that accurate knowledge of English which very many others besides the Chevalier possess. In each page of this pleasant little volume we admire the evident sense of humour and strong poetical faculty of the writer.

THE SUM of 300l. has been presented to Mr. Sands Cox, the Dean of the Faculty, towards liquidating the temporary difficulties of the Queen's College, Birmingham. Donations, with the same object, have also been received from the Lord-Lieutenant of the county and others.

We have been requested to state that the College of Preceptors has adopted the *Educational Times* (monthly) as its organ, and that in the August number will be published a reply by Dr. Kennedy, the Head

Master of Shrewsbury School, to the article on "Schoolmasters," which lately appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*. Our readers will probably recollect that in these columns we objected to the flippancy and ill-nature of the *Cornhill* essay.

The present number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains a lengthy and thoughtful article on "Popular Education in England." We are glad to find that the writer protests energetically against the proposal of the Royal Commissioners for placing our whole system of public education, so far as it is connected with Government, in the hands of the Education Committee of the Privy Council. The Reviewer urges that this modest proposition, if it were adopted, would place in the hands of a political department of the Government an authority superior even to the law, in reference to trusts producing 400,000l. a year, and to invest the Privy Council with a direct authority over the property and interests of a large class of the community.

Mr. James Skinner, late Fellow of the University of Durham, has presented a petition to the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, praying for the suppression of the University of Durham, and its incorporation into the University of Oxford, to which, as the petitioner insists, the funds of the former institution properly belong. Mr. Skinner—who speaks "as one of those who risked his academical life upon an experiment which was most hopeful under other circumstances; which, he believes, has failed utterly in the past, and which, he believes, is now impracticable for the present and future"—gives some forcible reasons why his suggestion should be mooted while the Durham University Bill is under the consideration of Parliament. We believe it is now generally admitted that Durham as a university has been an utter failure, and that the infinitely greater number and value of the prizes now open to all competitors at Oxford and Cambridge allow the Northern universities no chance of a resurrection.

The report of the visitation of the College of Maynooth, signed by the Duke of Leinster, Lords Fingall and Rosse, and Chief Baron Pigot, contains little this year beyond merely formal returns. The visitation took place on that well-known old anniversary, the 4th of June. The number of students on the book was found to be 524; 47 received priesthood during the year. There were five deaths in the twelvemonth, and much serious illness, owing chiefly to the defective state of the building; but works are in progress by this time for remedying these defects. With this exception, the general condition of the college is reported to be "very satisfactory."

The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of London terminated on Thursday afternoon. The examination for honours in connection with the same degree will commence on Tuesday next, the subjects in which candidates will be tested being mathematics and mechanical philosophy, arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, conics, Latin, French, and German.

There will be an election of minor scholars at Downing College, Cambridge, in November next. The examination will be chiefly in classics and mathematics, but some weight will be given to proficiency in modern languages. The number of minor scholars to be elected, and the value and tenure of the scholarships, will be given early in October. The foundation of Downing College, which has recently been thrown open, is specially designed for the encouragement of the studies of law and medicine.

A return has been published of all the building grants granted by the National School Society since the year 1811, and all the building grants granted by the Committee of Privy Council on Education since the year 1840, which have been repaid previous to the year 1861, with the name of each school to which each grant has been granted, the amount of each grant, and the name or names of the person or persons by whom each grant has been repaid. The return also shows to whom or to what office the grants have been repaid, and the dates of each grant and each repayment. The grants of the National Society which have been repaid previous to the year 1861 are as follows:—To the Wandsworth National School, 100l., repaid by Rev. P. Alwood in 1817; to the Winchester Society's Central School, 100l., repaid by secretary of the society in 1818; to the Longdon (Worcester) National School, 20l., repaid by the incumbent in 1831; to the Henham (Essex) National School, 20l., repaid by Rev. G. H. Glyn in 1834; to the Hessele (York) National School, 20l., repaid by Rev. — Cooper in 1835. The repayments were made in every case to the treasurer of the National Society. The building grants granted by Committee of Privy Council on Education, under the conditions of the return, are as follows: To the Tidenham National School, 60l., repaid by Mr. W. H. Cook (Temple, London), on account of Rev. J. H. S. Burr and co-trustees, in 1844; to the Farnham (Gipsies) School, 100l., repaid by Mr. Sawtell (firm of Futvoye, Sawtell, and Lightfoot), on account of trustees, in 1855; to the Finsbury Wilson-street Wesleyan School, 20l., repaid by D. Brown, Esq. (treasurer to managers), on account of trustees, in 1860.

Academical honours appear to be flowing full and fast upon the pupils educated at the City of London School. Last year one of them was Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, the year before another was Second Wrangler, and in this the first year's distribution of medals by the Society of the Science and Art department of the Committee of the Council of Education, three scholars of the head class (the only three sent up for examination of the City of London School) have carried off prizes. The names of them are—J. C. Lambert, the gold medal for practical and applied mechanics; J. T. Brown, the gold medal for chemistry and electricity; and Scrymgeour, one of the bronze medals.

A return respecting inspectors of schools has been prepared, ordered by the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. T. Duncombe. There are now 36 inspectors and 24 assistant-inspectors, 60 in all, and last year there was an additional assistant-inspector; the total payments made to them in that year amounted to 43,565l. In 1840 there were three, and the charge was 1234l.; in 1845 there were eight, and the charge 5979l.; in 1850, 23, and the charge 18,678l.; in 1855, 42, and the charge 30,526l. Mr. Duncombe's motion required also a list of those who are clergymen; that list comprises 17 of the inspectors and 19 of the assistant-inspectors.

On Wednesday, the teachers of the Walworth Ragged Schools, with their friends, assembled in the grounds of Mr. Higgs, builder, at Shep-

herd's-lane, Clapham, to tea. The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon presided and briefly addressed the meeting. Mr. Dunne (the Secretary) stated that since 1859, when the school opened, 350 children had passed through it. The school was attended by 120 children on an average, and there were 32 teachers.

At the Sessions of Council of University College, London, on the 6th and 13th inst., votes of thanks were passed to the Right Hon. Lord Taunton for presiding at the distribution of prizes to the Faculty of Arts and Laws on the 29th of June; to the Board of Admiralty and the Astronomer-Royal, for a donation of books to complete the set in the College of Greenwich Observations and other publications of the Greenwich Observatory; and to the Royal Asiatic Society, for the present of their Transactions. Shares in the College, with the title of Fellow were conferred on the following former students, who had taken degrees with honours at the University of London:—Edward John Routh, M.A., the Rev. William Flavel Hurdall, M.A., Henry Mason Bompas, M.A., and Joseph Maurice Solomon, M.A., Fellows in Arts; John Philip Green, LL.B., and Henry Self Page Winterbotham, LL.B., Fellows in Laws; Frederick James Browne, M.D., Henry Thompson, M.B., and Joseph Lister, M.B., Fellows in Medicine. Mr. John Framlyn Streetfield was appointed assistant-surgeon to the Eye Infirmary; Mr. Thomas Dunbar Ingram, LL.B., was appointed examiner, conjointly with Professor Sharpe, for the Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence. Mr. John Power Hicks, M.A., for classics, and Mr. Robert Baldwin Hayward, M.A., for mathematics, were appointed examiners conjointly with the Professors of Latin and Greek and of mathematics and natural philosophy respectively, for the Andrews Scholarships. Mr. Hayward was invited to preside at the distribution of prizes for the pupils of the Junior School on Thursday, the 1st of August. M. Cassal, Professor of French, was requested to give the introductory lecture at the opening of the next Session for the Faculty of Arts. The Jews' Commemoration Scholarship, 15*l.* per annum, tenable for two years, was conferred on Mr. Augustus Samuel Wilkins, on the report of the Faculty of Arts, that of the students of the college of one year's standing he was the most distinguished for general proficiency and good conduct. The Council were informed that Mr. Ernest Mason Satow, nominated by the President, Lord Brougham, from the students of the college as one of the candidates for appointments of student interpreter in China, according to the offer of Lord John Russell, had obtained the first place in the examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, and received an appointment. Subjects for prize essays proposed by the Senate were approved as follows:—Latin Prose Essay, prize 5*l.*, offered by Reading-room Society: "The Successive Incipient Efforts at the Invasion of Persia by the Greeks before Alexander the Great." For English Essay, prize 5*l.*, offered by the Council: "The Expediency or Inexpediency of encouraging the Cultivation of the Vernacular Celtic Languages still existing in Great Britain and Ireland." The length of the essays limited, the former to eight pages, the latter to thirty-two pages of a *Quarterly Review*.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The immortal "Don Giovanni," including Grisi as *Donna Anna* really (?) for the last time, was performed on Monday evening to a house, actually crowded from floor to ceiling. There was not a vacant place within the building, for every situation in which even a hearing could be obtained, was crammed till it could bear no more. On the previous Saturday "Marta" was produced for the first time this season. The chief interest in Flotow's opera consisted in Adelina Patti's impersonation of the heroine. In this character the young prima donna is at a great remove from the lamented Bosio. Her *Lady Enrichetta* lacks presence. As *Marta*, Mlle. Patti appears to be much more herself. Were it not for "Qui sola vergin rosa," the bustle at the spinning wheel, and "M'appari tutt' amor" in the second act, and the apostrophe to "beer," with which *Plumket* opens the third, we imagine that this comic production would long ago have found its way to the limbo "where all things are forgotten." Mlle. Patti could not easily have failed to secure an encore for "The Last Rose," or Mario a repetition of the air allotted to him if only for the intensity of expression given to the phrase "Marta, Marta tu spari." Sig. Graziani was requested by a noisy few situated near the roof to sing again in praise of his favourite beverage. For our own part we wished heartily that he had tasted it more deeply, if even that simple performance would have infused a little extra soul into him. Where's the practised bibber that will not fire every note of the gamut, when occasion calls, to sing in praise of wine? Then why not go into beer if the virtues contained in it be really what *Plumket* declares them? Tuesday evening presented the subscribers with another view of "Un Ballo in Maschera." Excepting the substitution of Mme. Tiberini as *Oscar* the page, for Miolan-Carvalho, who, it appears, has left the establishment, the cast was identical with that when Verdi was represented a week or two since.

Mme. Corinne de Luigi, a vocalist of singular powers, gave a concert on Wednesday morning, at Willis's Rooms. This lady prides herself in having had Rossini for her teacher and patron, and also in being still able to sing some of his compositions in a style rarely, if ever approached. The vocalist was not flattered with a very large auditory on the morning in question. Among the pieces chosen were the well-known aria from "Semiramide," "In si barbara seragura" (Act ii. scene 4), the rondo finale from "Cenerentola," and a new dramatic melody, composed for her expressly (according to the bills) by Rossini. Beside these florid contributions were others, by Sig. Belletti and Sig. Gardoni, which found admirers. Sig. Delle Sedie also sang a romance from "Maria Padilla," with much effect; so

much so, indeed, that a repetition of it ensued. As before remarked, the attendance was thin; but this may be attributed in a great measure to the period of the year, and the long public cramming of musical sweetmeats of every kind. There must be an end to all terrestrial things, a London concert season not excepted.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

AN ENGLISH OPERA ASSOCIATION, upon the limited liability principle, has just been brought under our notice. The reasons propounded by the executive for its formation are: "That English musical art demands the organization of a national opera on a more reliable and permanent basis than any private management can furnish. 2. That the United Kingdom possesses composers, singers, instrumentalists, scenic artists, and every other necessary resource for producing English opera in a style gratifying to amateurs, worthy of the public patronage, and acceptable to the national feeling. 3. That no national establishment at present exists, having a perpetual succession, for producing and maintaining English opera; a branch of the art hitherto undertaken by private managements, liable at any time to be abandoned, by the contingency of death, pecuniary failure, or disinclination to continue, on the part of those interested in them. 4. That English opera can be successfully worked by a powerful association of persons, commanding adequate available capital devoted exclusively to musical purposes, embracing the principle of perpetual succession, which cannot be terminated by the death or pecuniary failure of any individual. 5. That the Government having refused to follow the example of foreign countries by granting a subvention for assisting to support a national musical association, it remains with musicians and the public to create a great centre, binding together the various interests necessary for raising an institution, calculated to advance musical art—to benefit its members—and remove the reproach that England has not hitherto succeeded in establishing either a national opera or musical college on a scale commensurate with the qualifications of her artists, the requirements of the public, or the dignity of the country.

It is said that MM. Meyerbeer and Auber have acceded to the request made to them by the Commissioners of the London Exhibition of 1862 to supply a musical composition to be executed at the opening.

After a remarkable career of success, "The Colleen Bawn" has been withdrawn, not so much because it palled upon the public taste, as because it was thought wise to preserve its freshness by giving it a temporary holiday. Reversing the common order of things, the monotony has been irksome to the actors, but not so to the public. The prolonged run of this piece for two hundred and thirty-one nights is, indeed, almost unprecedented upon the London stage; the only case at all resembling it in modern times being "The Green Bushes." We understand that Mr. Boucicault is now in Paris, superintending the production of a French version of his piece at the Ambigu Comique. Whether it will be as successful in French as it has been in English is, we think, problematical. The title will be a difficulty not easily got over, and we cannot see how the racy Irish humour of some of the principal parts is to be transplanted. On the withdrawal of "The Colleen Bawn," Mr. Webster revived Mr. Watts Phillips's "sensation" drama, "The Dead Heart." The experiment has thoroughly succeeded, for the crowds which nightly thronged to see *Ellie* thrown into the lake are fully equalled by those which attend the self-sacrifice of *Robert Landry*. At this theatre a little *pièce de circonstance* has been produced under the title of "The Pretty Horsebreaker: a Belgravian Lament," by Messrs. Halliday and W. Brough. As the title is now common coin in the most respectable journals and the most decent drawing-rooms, no objection can be fairly urged on the ground of impropriety. The main objection is, that it is a very weak little piece indeed, and those who go in the expectation that they are about to witness anything improper, will be rightly served when they discover that they have not been even amused. In his entertaining work on "London Labour and the London Poor," Mr. Henry Mayhew tells us that when the Legislature very properly interfered to prevent the sale of obscene literature, a class of dealers arose who offered for sale "sealed packets;" and when prurient old gentlemen bought these packets in the expectation of finding something illegal, they were disagreeably disappointed by finding that they had paid a high price for a tract. Now "The Pretty Horsebreaker" is a "sealed packet."

On Monday night a sacred drama, by Cardinal Wiseman, was enacted by amateurs in the large hall of the Wellington Club. It is called "Fabiola," and is founded upon a story of early Christian martyrdom. Of ourselves, we know nothing of the merits of the composition; but a competent witness, who was honoured with an invitation, states that the martyrdom of the heroine could have been nothing to the martyrdom of the audience who were compelled to endure the piece.

On Monday night Mr. Joseph Robins took a benefit at the Lyceum Theatre, under the patronage of Lord Ranelagh and the officers and other members of the South Middlesex Volunteers. The entertainments consisted of the farce "How Stout you are Getting;" Mrs. Centlivre's comedy, "The Wonder;" and a kind of pantomime by Mr. Byron, entitled "Extremes Meet; or, Young July and Old Christmas." The parts in the pantomime were sustained by Messrs. Byron, Robins, Hollingshead, John Brough, Lionel Brough, Miss Julia Murray, and Miss Rosina Wright.

On Friday night, the 12th inst., Mr. Buckstone took his benefit at the theatre which he conducts in such a spirited and effective manner. The occasion was signalised by the production of a new piece entitled "My Lord and my Lady; or, It might have been Worse," adapted by Mr. Planché from "Un Mariage sous Louis XV.," by Alexandre Dumas. The piece was favourably received. In the course of the evening, Mr. Buckstone delivered an address, in which he reviewed his managerial career, and boasted (not without reason) that he had kept his theatre open, in spite of all competition, for eight hundred and thirty-two nights. "We have never," said he, "closed our doors except by order of the Lord Chamberlain." During that period "The Overland Route"

ran 163 nights; "The Babes in the Wood," 32 nights; "Fitzmythe, of Fitzmythe Hall," 54 nights; and "Queen Lady-bird," 70 nights. Mr. Buckstone also assured his hearers that he was altogether so well satisfied with his long season that he did not intend to terminate it even yet, but that he proposed to "keep the even tenor of his way" during this summer and the next. *Macte virtutem!* say we.

We have received a proof copy of a circular to be issued to the different choral societies and others, with reference to a scheme for representing the art of music at the coming Exhibition of 1862:

I write to inform you that several gentlemen connected with music are making arrangements for building an International Concert-room at Kensington, for the display of music during the forthcoming Exhibition of 1862. They are of opinion that such an opportunity ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed by the musical profession, but that an effort should be made to bring before the public the different styles of English and Continental music. Every care and attention will be bestowed on the construction of the building to make it peculiarly adapted for musical performances, and also in the preparation of the concerts, that they shall be of the highest class, and to prevent interference with existing interests, it is contemplated that the concerts shall take place between the hours of four and seven o'clock in the afternoon. The undertaking will be entirely of an international character, the Continental and English Choral and Instrumental Societies will be invited to co-operate. The profits of the undertaking will be devoted to the furtherance of music. The building will be of a temporary character, and afford accommodation for an audience of 12,000, and the orchestra 500 performers; this, if necessary, on certain occasions could be enlarged when an increased number of performers are required. The necessary capital will be raised by means of a guarantee-fund, each guarantee to receive a certain amount in tickets for the performances. Such are the leading features of the scheme, and as we are preparing the programme of the concerts which are to take place, would feel obliged if you would kindly favour us with your opinion respecting the same, also whether we can depend on the support of your society in arranging to give one or more performances, subject to such conditions as may hereafter be agreed on.

We understand that an application has been made to Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Great Exhibition for the use of the vacant site at the back of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, and plans of the proposed International Concert-room have also been submitted; but that part of the undertaking remains in abeyance until the movement is more thoroughly matured.

The arrangements for the triennial Birmingham Musical Festival are now concluded. The festival opens with the performance of "Elijah," on the Wednesday morning the oratorio is "Samson," on Thursday the "Messiah," and on Friday Beethoven's grand service in D and "Israel in Egypt." On the Tuesday and Thursday evenings concerts of miscellaneous music, on Wednesday the "Creation," and on Friday "Judas Macabeus." The principal vocalists engaged include Mlle. Patti, Mlle. Titiens, Mme. Rudersdorf, Mme. Sherrington, Mme. Sainton-Dolby, and Miss Arabella Goddard (solo, pianoforte). At a meeting of the Festival Committee on Tuesday, it was announced that a communication had been received from Colonel Phipps to the effect that, in consequence of the absence the Prince of Wales in Ireland, it would be impossible for him to visit Birmingham during the Festival. A vote of thanks was passed to the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, the President, for his kindness in offering to entertain the Prince of Wales at Ingestre, had his Royal Highness decided on attending the festival.

News from Melbourne announces that Mr. G. V. Brooke is returning to England. It is added that, after making money as an actor, he has lost it as a manager. Why then does he come back? Better stay and make money again "as an actor," where he appears to be esteemed in that capacity, than come back here, where (in the honest opinions of all judges) he is no actor at all.

ART AND ARTISTS.

DRAWINGS FROM THE ROYAL COLLECTIONS.

IN THE PICTURE DEPARTMENT OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, and occupying a separate portion of the gallery, is now to be seen a series of one hundred and twenty highly-finished drawings, made by the special permission of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, from a selection of pictures in the Royal Collections at Buckingham Palace, Windsor, and Osborne. Many of these pictures have long been known as master-pieces, and many others are remarkable as signal efforts of eminent painters of our own living school. But that which adds largely to the interest of the great proportion of these copies, is the fact that they have never before been copied, and, perhaps, will never be again repeated. The drawings are all small and in water-colour, very minutely elaborated and, if preserved with common care, will represent the brilliancy of the pictures long after the oil surfaces of the latter are sunk and faded. Those containing heads, or in which the heads are at all enlarged, are worked out with the utmost finish of miniature painting; and many of the subjects could not be attempted save by artists who have accomplished a lengthened course of academic study: as, for instance, Frost's two pictures, "Una," and "The Disarming of Cupid," both of which, in execution, have called into exercise the highest professional accomplishment, and without which they could not have been repeated with the delicacy and brilliancy that we see here. The notice that we propose giving here of these drawings is so brief as to be limited to the titles of a few of them—as: Mulready's "The Wolf and the Lamb," one of the most popular of the entire catalogue of our English pictures; "The Home-Expected," also by Mulready; "The Liberation of the Slaves," H. Le Jeune—a really great work, full of lights, a most difficult preposition, but managed with great skill; "Spanish Sisters," J. Phillip, A.R.A.—a study of two figures, strikingly national in everything; and by the same painter, "The Spanish Letter-writer"—remarkably sparkling, and curiously characteristic, winning at once, on the part of the observer, an entire confidence in its reality. By

Stanfield there is "The Opening of New London Bridge"—a composition that excites surprise, not only that so much material could be found, but that it could be employed in a manner so imposing. Another stately ceremony is by Wilkie, "The Entrance of George IV. into Holyrood"—partaking more of the latter manner of the painter than of those which lifted him at once into eminence. Among the figure pictures, there is one that arrests the eye, and declares the original to be a fresco, which it is—the theme, an allegory, being "Britannia receiving the Homage of Neptune:" it is by W. Dyce, R.A., and is at the entrance to the drawing-rooms at Osborne. By Armitage there is "The Battle of Meeanee," which gained for the painter a first-class premium of 500*l.* at the Exhibition at Westminster Hall in 1847. "The Sisters," Sir C. L. Eastlake; and by Roberts "The Fountain at Madrid;" "Cardinal Wolsey"—copied after the description of Griffiths in "Henry VIII.," and represents Wolsey seeking an asylum in Leicester Abbey. "The Fisher Boys," and "The Young Shrimpers," both by Collins, are valuable examples of the captivating simplicity of the artist's feeling and class of subjects; and of George Chambers, whose subject matter was near akin to that of Collins, there are two examples, "Greenwich" and "Dover." "Hyde Park in 1851" (J. D. Harding), is an instance of masterly power in dealing with a subject that is not very attractive. "The Seraglio," by Danby, is one of his most glowing pictures, and contrasting in poetic fiction with the self-pronounced reality of Canaletti's "In Venice." "The Almsdeeds of Dorcas" (W. C. T. Dobson), exemplifies the artist's great power of colour; and in "Go and Sin no more," the delicate manipulation of the artist, E. Corbould, is perfectly maintained—the original is in water-colour; so is "The Falconer," by F. T aylor. But there are some portraits by Lawrence—as that of Sir W. Scott; also of the Princess Charlotte, the Princess Helena, and "The Lady Constance," by Winterhalter; with others by Gainsborough and Reynolds; nor is it just to omit naming some of the so-called old masters who contributed to the series—as Rembrandt, Rubens, Vandyke, Hobbema, Vander Heyden, Claude, &c. We mention but a few of these drawings, and with a pardonable partiality we are attracted by the essays of our own school, though the pictures which have been selected from earlier sources are all works of the rarest merits. Many of these "copies" can indeed be hardly so called, seeing that they have been made by the painters of the original pictures in the royal collections, and others have been "touched" by the masters. They were made for the purpose of engraving in the series called "The Royal Gallery," and in the *Art Journal*, and great care was therefore taken in every instance to secure perfect drawings for the use of the engraver. The collection is placed in a spacious room especially constructed for the purpose, and they are exhibited with a view to sale, either as a whole or separately—a circumstance which we should regret did it not afford opportunity to many persons of obtaining choice and beautiful drawings at no great cost.

THE EXHIBITIONS of the Royal Academy and of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours will close on Saturday next the 27th inst.

Upwards of fifty artists have signed a memorial of their own against the re-introduction of a horse ride into Kensington Gardens. Comparatively few of the artists who sign it are residents of Kensington.

To-day (Saturday) Messrs. Christie and Manson are selling the collection of the late Charles Salt, including some interesting pictures of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Among others, we may mention Van Dyck's portrait group of Henrietta Maria, and Waller's Saccharissa, Hudson's portrait of Dr. Pepusch, of "Beggars' Opera," and musical fame; a little girl in a landscape, by Gainsborough; Woolaston's engraved picture of "John Whitfield preaching to a country congregation."

On the motion of Lord Granville a select committee of the Lords has been appointed to consider the proper measures to be taken respecting the gifts and bequests to the nation of pictures by Vernon and Turner, and any others of the same kind.

The English artists have lost a munificent and friendly patron in Mr. Thomas Edward Plint, of Leeds, the well-known stockbroker and collector, who died suddenly of disease of the heart on Friday last, the 12th inst., at the premature age of thirty-seven. As a buyer of pictures Mr. Plint's transactions were almost as large as were his dealings on the Stock Exchange. A very large sum—we are afraid to say how large a sum—had rapidly been invested by him in a collection of pictures which he hoped would prove a valuable property to his family. Among other interesting pictures in his possession we may mention the "Proscribed Royalist" and the "Black Brunswicker," of Millais, some of D. G. Rossetti's poetic creations, and more than one earnest work from the hand of Ford Maddox Brown. He was the purchaser of the latter artist's *chef d'œuvre* (still unfinished) entitled "Work." Mr. Brett's "Warwick Castle" (now at the Academy) was commissioned by him. Among his last purchases was that from Mr. Gambart of Mr. Holman Hunt's "Finding of Christ in the Temple," and water-colour sketches of scenes near Jerusalem—now on view at the German Gallery. It will be long before the artists meet with so liberal and catholic an appreciator.

Last week the third portion of the Rev. Dr. Wellesley's fine collection of engravings, consisting principally of examples of the Italian Masters, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. We give the prices realised by some of the rarer items.—Federico Barocci: The Annunciation; from Mr. Ford's collection; 1*l.* 14*s.* Francesco Brizio: Return of the Holy Family from Egypt, after Lud. Carracci; 2*l.* 4*s.* Virgin and Child, and St. Joseph under a palm-tree, with angels above, after Correggio, unfinished proof; 1*l.* 10*s.* The Arms of Cardinal Aldobrandini, undecorated state, before the inscription, from the De Fries collection; 1*l.* 8*s.* Agostino Carracci: Portrait of Francisus, Denalius, fine, from

the collection of P. Mariette, 1667; proof of the same, before the inscription; portrait of Faloppio; 2l. 2s. Annibale Carracci: The Dead Christ of Caprarola, first impression, proof before any inscription; 2l. 12s. 6d. Giov. Batista Fontana: Ezekiel in the Valley of Bones; Christ before Caiaphas, unknown to Bartsch; 1l. 10s. Il Parmigianino: Cupid Asleep; 2l. 5s. Andrea Meldolla: Moses and the Burning Bush; the Same, first state before the plate was injured; 2l. 12s. J. Paulini: An alphabet of capital letters, each composed of fanciful groups, framed in arabesque cartouches; 2l. 15s. Guido Reni: Virgin and Child, before the address of Van Aelst; 2l. 6s. Three boys lifting a salver; proof before the left leg was effaced, a state which Bartsch had never seen, but supposed to exist; 2l. 6s. Cartouche of the arms of a prelate of the Sforza family, commonly ascribed to Cardinal Peretti; also the design for the same by Guido; in chalk and wash; 2l. 6s. Lucretia (described by Bartsch, on the sole authority of Mariette, as by J. A. Sirani, but considered to be by Guido); very fine, from the Storck collection; 1l. 10s. Spagnoletto: The Flaying of St. Bartholomew; from the collection of Mr. Ford; 5l. 5s. Silenus and Satyr, in the first state, before the dedication and address; 2l. 5s. Don John of Austria on horseback, a view of Naples in the distance, before the alterations of the plate; 2l. 19s. Tintoretto: Portrait of Pasquale Cicogna, Doge of Venice, the only piece ascribed to the artist; 1l. 14s. Martin Rota: St. Peter at the Gate of Rome, "Domine quo vadis," after Raffaele; the Battle of Lepanto after his own invention; 3l. 6s. Julius Sanutus: The Story of Midas, with Venice in the background, after Correggio; Perseus and Andromeda; 2l. 10s. Francesco Villamena: A Bacchanal, after Annibal Carracci; portrait in a pediment, inscribed "Inigo Jones. Architector. Magnae. Britannie. F. Villamena. F."; 2l. 16s. G. Keller: Bath of four nymphs, after Luca Penni, from Mr. Ford's collection; 3l. 10s. Anon: Venus, standing frontwise, with Cupid, her left foot on the boar's head, Adonis standing with his left hand on her shoulder, his face averted, his quiver against a tree on the right; undescribed; 2l. 12s. 6d.

MISCELLANEA.

THE SALE of the collection of curiosities, relics, models, &c., gathered together by Mr. Wyld at the Great Globe, commenced on Tuesday on the premises, Leicester-square. The building was erected in 1851 at a cost of nearly 13,000*l.*, and at first only contained a model of the earth. Subsequently dioramas and other attractions were added, each set of things forming a gallery of itself. The reason assigned for the sale is the expiration of the time granted for the use of the ground, and the building is to be taken down and the square restored to its normal condition. Mr. Wyld stated his expenditure to have been nearly 50,000*l.*, irrespective of the cost of the erection. The sale yesterday comprised the collection of relics and military trophies of the Russian war from the Crimea, Sebastopol, and the Baltic; the curious Oriental arms, the Arctic collection found in the search for Sir John Franklin, and other small matters. The prices realised were absolutely ridiculous, and the collectors of such articles as were put up added to their museums at a most trifling cost. The Duke of Marlborough and the Crystal Palace Company were among the purchasers, and the fine models of Stonehenge go to the Copenhagen Museum.

During the past three months considerable progress has been made in exploring the ruins of the ancient cities of Phœnicia. In January 1861 Dr. Gaillardot commenced at Saida, and M. Ernest Renan at Sour, and the operations at these places are now complete, with the exception of the excavation of the great necropolis at the former place. Remains of the Crusaders were found at both places, but none above ground of the Phœnicians. Gigantic blocks of granite, marking the limits of the ancient port of Sidon, still remain; also on the plain to the east of the site of the old city a subterranean Sidon has been discovered. Here in 1855 the sarcophagus of Eschmanuzar, in the cavern of Apollo, was found. This is the only great inscribed Phœnician sarcophagus hitherto discovered. Portions of another have been found in the same place by M. Renan. Also in the rock-caves of Sidon, some of which are anterior to the time of Alexander, sarcophagi of various forms, some of terra cotta,

ornamented with garlands, have been discovered. Other remains of different epochs have been examined, and portions have been brought to Paris. Some of the sculptures, &c., resemble those of Egypt; others those of Nineveh and Persepolis. Among the objects found in the caverns and brought home are many articles of dress and common use, Phœnician coins, and a leaden sarcophagus of good workmanship.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that two letters were read at the last meeting of the Geographical Society of Paris from Dr. Peney, who is at present exploring the Sennaar and the country watered by the Upper Nile and its tributaries. Dr. Peney's last letter is dated from Gondokoro, the 20th of February, where he had arrived from Khartoom, after a journey of fifty-eight days. Dr. Peney left Khartoom at the end of October, under the official protection of the Egyptian Government. He had at his disposal two boats and twenty-five soldiers, and no other instruments but a watch, thermometers, a mariner's compass, a sextant, and a telescope. He had not been able to procure a chronometer, which was much to be regretted, as he cannot give an accurate description of the position of the places he has visited. At the beginning of January Dr. Peney arranged with a caravan of merchants, engaged in purchasing ivory, to travel with them to Niambara. It required eight days to perform a journey of twenty-five leagues in the district of Moura. He came to the river Djour, or, as the Arabs call it, the Bahr-el-Djour, at one degree west, and on the parallel of Gondokoro. It runs from south-east to north-west. Its breadth, when the water is low, is eighty yards. Dr. Peney traversed in his peregrinations the territory of several negro tribes. He remarked among them one called Niam-Niam-Makaraka, which is supposed to be a generic time rather than that of a tribe. Dr. Peney, though he was sometimes plundered by the negroes, is not dissatisfied with the result of his expedition. Having returned to Gondokoro, which he fixes at five degrees north latitude, and not at four and a-half, he was waiting for the floods to cross the falls of Gardo and of Makhedo, and to ascend afterwards by land, accompanied by M. Debollo, a Maltese, already known as having accomplished a very interesting journey. The next accounts from Dr. Peney are anxiously expected, as it is believed they will announce some important discoveries.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "The *Moniteur* publishes the correspondence that passed between the President of the French Institute and M. Thiers on the subject of the decennial prize of 20,000*fr.* awarded to the historian of the *Consulate and the Empire*. The prize, which was founded by the Emperor for the most remarkable work appearing during the space of ten years, on this occasion gave rise to a smart contest in the Academy. Among the competitors were M. Jules Simon and Mme. Georges Sand, and the votes were nearly balanced. Then came a dead lock, as neither party would give way. A sufficient majority, however, declared for M. Thiers, and the decision of the Academy was approved by the Institute at its general assembly of the 29th of May last. M. Thiers expresses himself very grateful for the honour conferred on him, and observes: 'The future alone can fix the fate of the productions of the mind. But if there be, while awaiting that unknown future, an authority which could inspire me with the hope of having approached in some degree the object which the historian ought to aim at, it is the suffrage of the most illustrious learned body in the civilised world. I repeat, then, to the Institute the expression of my sincere gratitude.' M. Thiers, as every one expected, declines receiving the money. He requests that it be offered to the Academy, to which the prize really belongs on this occasion, to be applied for the encouragement of letters in any way it may think proper. The Monthyon prize (which take its name from the Baron de Monthyon, who founded it in 1782) for the best and most useful work published within the year, has been awarded to M. Xavier Marmier, one of the most graceful writers of the day. M. Marmier has published several important works on Scandinavian history and literature. The performance which has just been distinguished by the French Academy is entitled 'Gazida.' It contains some graphic sketches of Canadian life, and exquisite touches of pathos. It had to encounter over one hundred competitors for academic honours; but, after much deliberation, the prize was unanimously awarded to 'Gazida.'

THE

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

THE REMARKABLE BOOKS OF THE WEEK are volumes of travel. There are the Rev. T. Metcalfe's "Oxonian in Iceland; or, Notes of Travel in that Island in the Summer of 1860, with Glances at Icelandic Folk-lore and Sagas;" translated from the German of F. H. von Kittlitz by Dr. Seeman, "Twenty-four Views of the Vegetation of the Coasts and Islands of the Pacific, with Explanatory Descriptions;" by Miss Emily A. Beaufort, "Egyptian Sepulchres and Syrian Shrines, including some stay in the Lebanon, at Palmyra, and in Western Turk;" by an English Layman, "Recent Recollections of the Anglo-American Church in the United States;" and by Mr. Bicknell, "On the Track of the Garibaldians through Italy and Sicily." On the weather we have two large volumes, one by Mr. G. Shepherd on "The Climate of England, its Meteorological Character Explained, and the Changes of Future Years Revealed; a Solution of the Great Problem which has defied the Philosophy of all Ages; with Meteorological Tables from the year 1656 to 1861; a Chart of the Constellations and Solar System; and an Appendix on England's Position and England's Only Hope;" and the other by Mr. James Woods, on the "Elements and Influence of the Weather

a Defence of the Cycle of the Seasons," including a brief Memoir of the late Lieut. George Mackenzie, with a Synopsis of his Discoveries in Atmospheric Phenomena; for young sea officers, Mr. Saxby's "Projection and Calculation of the Sphere," a complete initiation into nautical astronomy; and for general reading, a reprint of Arago's chapter on Comets, from his Popular Astronomy; by Mr. Rufus Usher, "Essays on the Dwellings of the Poor and other Subjects;" the fourth volume of Guizot's "Memoirs of his Own Time;" and the fourth volume of Mr. Greenwood's "Cathedra Petri." In theology there is Miss M. C. Hume's "Twelve Obscure Texts of Scripture illustrated according to the Spiritual Sense;" and "Awake! Hind, or a Voice from the Ganges, a Solution of the true Source of Christianity." In poetry we have from Aubrey de Vere, whose former efforts give hope of something good, "The Sisters, Inisfail, and other Poems."

The paper-makers are recounting their wrongs before a Committee of the House of Commons. A summary of their evidence appears in our columns, and a dismal story it is; "we are all going to the bad together" testifies Mr. Wrigley, and he should know. But we must not be overcome by such testimony: every man's trade is the worst in

the world; a farmer grows in the best weather; a lawyer, a surgeon, a publisher, a theatrical manager, not to run over all the trades and professions in the *Directory*, each thinks his own difficulties the worst of difficulties, and wishes he were engaged in any calling but his own. Summon any trade to give evidence before a committee, and it would paint its hardships in those hues which only lively experience can command. Looking, then, upon the sorrows of the paper-makers as in great measure natural and inevitable, we are not unduly concerned about them. Their true grievance is, that they cannot get rags from the Continent without paying a heavy export duty upon them; and that Belgium, whose paper-makers have been cutting Mr. Wrigley out of the *Times'* supply, prohibits their export altogether. Now that is very bad, yet not quite so bad as it appears. First, let us remark that it is hopeless to look to Parliament for help further than to induce the Government to persuade the Continental powers to relax their vexatious imposts on the export of rags, and Belgium her prohibition. To plead for more, for an import duty on foreign paper as an equivalent for the export duty on rags, is quite in vain. The course of English legislation is now fixed in the grooves of the political economists, who teach us to look solely to the interest of the consumer, and to place no restriction in the way of his purchase of cheap paper, whoever suffers. This is hard doctrine, but science proves it is wisest and kindest in the end. If the free labour of our West Indies was exposed to the slave-labour of Cuba and Brazil, so that we might have sugar at the cheapest, how can paper-makers look for any protection from Belgium?

The first who suffer from the high duties levied on rags are Continental housewives and rag-pickers. They are kept from high prices in the English market in order that rich paper-makers at home should be able to buy their rags cheap. Yet for this wrong the course of trade will bring a sure remedy. If the paper-makers find any great demand for their produce in England, that demand will produce a scarcity of rags, raise their price, and practically remove the bar between the Continental and the English rag market. The rag supply, too, is limited; you cannot grow rags; nobody makes rags for the market. The best rag-field in the world is England, where more linen and calico are worn and put into the rag bag than in any other country. The truth of the case is, that the demand for paper is every year growing into greater and greater excess of the rag supply, and, unless some efficient substitute or auxiliary for rags is found, there will be a paper famine. The scarcity of rags is not confined to England; it is felt in France, Germany, and Belgium; and French and Belgian paper-makers have actually been making purchases in the English rag-market, finding rags cheaper here than at home!

That there is now a serious depression in the paper trade is not to be wondered at; every one at this season buys as little paper as he can get along with, waiting until October gives him paper duty free. As to the paper trade declining, the allegation is simply nonsense. The manufacture has been increasing at a prodigious rate, as the increasing revenue from the excise attests. But, whilst the trade has been increasing it has been rapidly centring in the hands of a few capitalists, and passing into a virtual monopoly. The paper mills of England have decreased from 416 in 1838 to 306 in 1860; in Ireland, from 60 to 26; and in Scotland the number has remained in *statu quo* in the same period; whilst, as said, the production of paper has increased enormously. Mr. Wrigley, and others, who have held this monopoly, are averse to any changes which threaten to shake their position, and to open the trade to all comers; were it otherwise they would prove an exception to our unbroken experience of all protected trades. But let them take courage; more and more paper will be wanted the whole world over. Mr. Wrigley and his comrades will endure competition, but will triumph and grow rich in free trade, and have their mouths closed in prosperity; and the record of their present affliction will be embalmed in a blue-book and forgotten.

We have been favoured with proof-sheets of the fourth volume of M. Garnier Pagès' work on the Revolution of 1848. The specific title of this volume is "*Chute de la Royauté*." Whatever recommendation we have given to the three preceding volumes we have had no reason to regret. This fourth volume will tell more to the advantage of the author as an unbiassed historian than all the others. There is the same amount of painstaking, with greater temptations to go astray. What one likes in this work is the skilful use which the author has made of historical documents, and the artful way in which he has worked them into his narrative without shadow of guilty artfulness. As it regards the facts of the revolutions of 1848, this will be decidedly the book of reference. In England we like hard facts, we demand figures. We build upon statistics whenever we can believe that these same statistics have the solidity of brick or of Roman cement. We have endeavoured to check the statistics of M. Garnier Pagès, and have no fault to find with them. His style is easy; facts follow facts, events follow events, as naturally as one could desire. Such works form the best substratum of historical science. Those who have been actors in great popular movements are not always those who are best qualified to give the best account of them. The man who has been in a "row," sees that "row" from his own side only. He magnifies the part he has taken in the conflict. He is all hero, and all those who took his part are heroes. M. Garnier-Pagès, however, tells his story discreetly, and his facts will remain the property of future historians. There are minute details connected with the revolution of 1848 given in

this work, which it would be difficult to find elsewhere, bearing the stamp of truthfulness. The concluding chapter of the work, wherein is detailed the march of the chariot filled with the dead of the streets, has a mournful dramatic interest. When fear fell upon all men at a critical moment; when the question was, "Can we count upon the Deputies?" one voice replied above the others—it was that of M. Garnier-Pagès—"I don't know what others may do, but, for my part, I am ready; the people may count upon me." We can heartily recommend this work to the attention of the public.

The second volume of "*Louis Spohr's Selbstbiographie*," has just appeared, completing a work of great interest to the musical world. Goethe's "*Wilhelm Meister*" has been translated into French, by M. Théophile Gautier, fils; and, as far as we have been able to judge from a cursory perusal, seems to be as faithful a literal translation as the French language can accomplish. Among recent German works we observe Charles Ritter's "*Geschichte der Erdkunde und der Entdeckungen*,"—lectures delivered in the University of Berlin, marked by originality, and suggestive, in more ways than one, to students in history and geology.

Among new German literary periodicals we find the *Deutsches Magazin*, edited by Julius Erdenberg, which starts with a novel, in three books, the "*Strassensängerin von London*." How drolly we are interpreted! Yet it is something in favour of our metropolis, to learn that we are not a blackened city, that London is not always enveloped in mists and fogs, and that we really do enjoy sunlight and moonlight. Another candidate for popular favour, likewise a periodical, is *Unser Vaterland*—pages of German and domestic history, edited by Dr. Heinrich Prübe. If it continues as it has commenced, with fair woodcuts and fair German, it may probably become a success. Still the woodcuts in these days of advanced art in that direction, are capable of great improvement.

We notice two works which address themselves specially to scholars. The first is, "*Versiones Homeri Anglicæ inter se comparatæ*," Scriptis David Georgius Penon. It is a critical examination of the translations of Chapman, pope and Cowper. The second work is a large folio, published in Paris, and edited by the Viscount Emmanuel de Rougé; the "*Rituel funéraire des anciens Egyptiens. Texte complet en écriture hiéroglyphique*." It has been published from papyri in the Louvre. The lithographs have all the reality of photographs.

A magnificent edition of Dante's "*Inferno*," has been published in Paris, with 75 plates from the designs of G. Doré, an artist who, more than any other artist of modern times, has cast himself into the mind of the "man who had seen hell." It is a beautiful folio, and in type large enough for a blind man to read. Of course it is not a poor scholar's edition, but the price (4*l.*, Norgate and Williams), is but a fleabite to the purse of the man of letters, who desires to have his library filled with the best books of the best authors.

MR. D. F. MACCARTHY has translated from "*Calderon*," in the metre of the original, "*Love the Greatest Enchantment*," "*The Sorceries of Sin*," and "*The Devotion of the Cross*," which Messrs. Longman and Co. will publish.

MR. ALFRED AUSTIN, the author of "*The Season*," and "*My Satire and its Censors*," announces another reply to his critics, entitled "*A Note of Admiration addressed to the Editor of the Saturday Review*," to be published this day.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE have, we hear, abandoned their intention of starting their designed penny weekly magazine, *Our Daily Life*.

MR. JOHN CASSELL promises to issue 100,000 of the first number of his new weekly penny magazine, "*The Quiver*," whose aim and design is the promotion and defence of Biblical truth and the advancement of religion in the homes of the people." The publication will commence with September.

MR. G. J. HOLYOAKE has discontinued his *Reasoner*, to commence in August *The Counsellor*, a monthly magazine "on secular, co-operative, and political questions."

MR. J. M. LUDLOW will write the seventh of Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s Tracts for Priests and People. It will consist of two dialogues, the first, "*On Laws of Nature and Faith therein*," and the second, "*On Positive Philosophy*."

MR. JAMES GRANT'S novel, "*Hollywood Hall*," will this week be republished in a cheap edition under the new title of "*Lucy Arden*" by Messrs. Routledge.

"*THE SACE AND THE SAXONS*," by Dr. George Moore, is announced by Messrs. Longman and Co., for October, as a sequel to his work on the *Lost Tribes*.

CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.—Under this heading Mr. Hotten, of Piccadilly, has just published a "*Catalogue of a Singularly Interesting Collection of Books and Literary Curiosities, comprising Jest-books, Bibliography, Heraldry, Volumes of Humour and Pleasantry, Black-letter Books, Works condemned to be Burnt, or whose Authors were Imprisoned or Whipped to Death, interspersed with numerous Literary Anecdotes*." Amongst the more noticeable works we observe an unpublished MS. of Roger Bacon; an autograph MS. of the poet Burns; Tyndal's New Testament, 1552, and a very curious book entitled "*L'Art de Bien Discourir*," or the art of manufacturing Sermons and Essays to order, in any quantity and upon any subject.

MRS. BARRETT BROWNING'S PARENTAGE.—A correspondent of the *Guardian*, corrects a current statement that Mrs. Browning's father was a city merchant. He says: "Edward Moulton-Barrett, now deceased, was a country gentleman, and was never engaged in business. When a minor, he inherited a handsome fortune from his maternal grandfather, and took the name of Barrett by royal sign manual, in the usual way, in addition to his patronymic Moulton. He had a beautiful homestead, called Hope End, beneath the Malvern hills in Herefordshire, in which county he served high sheriff in 1814. He rebuilt the mansion, and embellished the park and grounds of Hope End; and in that fairy dwelling the poetess, his daughter, passed her happy childhood, and the days of her early womanhood. All this is well known in our neighbourhood. Mr. Barrett had estates in Jamaica, the produce of which was, of course, sold in London. This may account for the misstatement having got abroad."

the collection of P. Mariette, 1667; proof of the same, before the inscription; portrait of Faloppio; 2l. 2s. Annibale Carracci: The Dead Christ of Caprarola, first impression, proof before any inscription; 2l. 12s. 6d. Giov. Batista Fontana: Ezekiel in the Valley of Bones; Christ before Caiaphas, unknown to Bartsch; 1l. 10s. Il Parmigianino: Cupid Asleep; 2l. 5s. Andrea Meldolla: Moses and the Burning Bush; the Same, first state before the plate was injured; 2l. 12s. J. Paulini: An alphabet of capital letters, each composed of fanciful groups, framed in arabesque cartouches; 2l. 15s. Guido Reni: Virgin and Child, before the address of Van Aelst; 2l. 6s. Three boys lifting a salver; proof before the left leg was effaced, a state which Bartsch had never seen, but supposed to exist; 2l. 6s. Cartouche of the arms of a prelate of the Sforza family, commonly ascribed to Cardinal Peretti; also the design for the same by Guido, in chalk and wash; 2l. 6s. Lucretia (described by Bartsch, on the sole authority of Mariette, as by J. A. Sirani, but considered to be by Guido); very fine, from the Storck collection; 1l. 10s. Spagnoletto: The Playing of St. Bartholomew; from the collection of Mr. Ford; 5l. 5s. Silenus and Satyrs, in the first state, before the dedication and address; 2l. 5s. Don John of Austria on horseback, a view of Naples in the distance, before the alterations of the plate; 2l. 19s. Tintoretto: Portrait of Pasquale Cicogna, Doge of Venice, the only piece ascribed to the artist; 1l. 14s. Martin Rota: St. Peter at the Gate of Rome, "Domine quo vadis," after Raffaele; the Battle of Lepanto after his own invention; 3l. 6s. Julius Sanutus: The Story of Midas, with Venice in the background, after Correggio; Persens and Andromeda; 2l. 10s. Francesco Villamena: A Bacchanal, after Annibal Carracci; portrait in a pediment, inscribed "Inigo Jones. Architector. Magnae. Britannie. F. Villamoena. F."; 2l. 16s. G. Keller: Bath of four nymphs, after Luca Penni, from Mr. Ford's collection; 3l. 10s. Auon: Venus, standing frontwise, with Cupid, her left foot on the boar's head, Adonis standing with his left hand on her shoulder, his face averted, his quiver against a tree on the right; undescribed; 2l. 12s. 6d.

MISCELLANEA.

THE SALE of the collection of curiosities, relics, models, &c., gathered together by Mr. Wyld at the Great Globe, commenced on Tuesday on the premises, Leicester-square. The building was erected in 1851 at a cost of nearly 13,000*l.*, and at first only contained a model of the earth. Subsequently dioramas and other attractions were added, each set of things forming a gallery of itself. The reason assigned for the sale is the expiration of the time granted for the use of the ground, and the building is to be taken down and the square restored to its normal condition. Mr. Wyld stated his expenditure to have been nearly 50,000*l.*, irrespective of the cost of the erection. The sale yesterday comprised the collection of relics and military trophies of the Russian war from the Crimea, Sebastopol, and the Baltic; the curious Oriental arms, the Arctic collection found in the search for Sir John Franklin, and other small matters. The prices realised were absolutely ridiculous, and the collectors of such articles as were put up added to their museums at a most trifling cost. The Duke of Marlborough and the Crystal Palace Company were among the purchasers, and the fine models of Stonehenge go to the Copenhagen Museum.

During the past three months considerable progress has been made in exploring the ruins of the ancient cities of Phœnicia. In January 1861 Dr. Gaillardot commenced at Saida, and M. Ernest Renan at Sour, and the operations at these places are now complete, with the exception of the excavation of the great necropolis at the former place. Remains of the Crusaders were found at both places, but none above ground of the Phœnicians. Gigantic blocks of granite, marking the limits of the ancient port of Sidon, still remain; also on the plain to the east of the site of the old city a subterranean Sidon has been discovered. Here in 1855 the sarcophagus of Eschmanuzar, in the cavern of Apollo, was found. This is the only great inscribed Phœnician sarcophagus hitherto discovered. Portions of another have been found in the same place by M. Renan. Also in the rock-caves of Sidon, some of which are anterior to the time of Alexander, sarcophagi of various forms, some of terra cotta,

ornamented with garlands, have been discovered. Other remains of different epochs have been examined, and portions have been brought to Paris. Some of the sculptures, &c., resemble those of Egypt; others those of Nineveh and Persepolis. Among the objects found in the caverns and brought home are many articles of dress and common use, Phœnician coins, and a leaden sarcophagus of good workmanship.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that two letters were read at the last meeting of the Geographical Society of Paris from Dr. Peney, who is at present exploring the Sennaar and the country watered by the Upper Nile and its tributaries. Dr. Peney's last letter is dated from Gondokoro, the 20th of February, where he had arrived from Khartoom, after a journey of fifty-eight days. Dr. Peney left Khartoom at the end of October, under the official protection of the Egyptian Government. He had at his disposal two boats and twenty-five soldiers, and no other instruments but a watch, thermometers, a mariner's compass, a sextant, and a telescope. He had not been able to procure a chronometer, which was much to be regretted, as he cannot give an accurate description of the position of the places he has visited. At the beginning of January Dr. Peney arranged with a caravan of merchants, engaged in purchasing ivory, to travel with them to Niambara. It required eight days to perform a journey of twenty-five leagues in the district of Moura. He came to the river Djour, or, as the Arabs call it, the Bahr-el-Djour, at one degree west, and on the parallel of Gondokoro. It runs from south-east to north-west. Its breadth, when the water is low, is eighty yards. Dr. Peney traversed in his peregrinations the territory of several negro tribes. He remarked among them one called Niam-Niam-Makaraka, which is supposed to be a generic time rather than that of a tribe. Dr. Peney, though he was sometimes plundered by the negroes, is not dissatisfied with the result of his expedition. Having returned to Gondokoro, which he fixes at five degrees north latitude, and not at four and a-half, he was waiting for the floods to cross the falls of Gardo and of Makhedo, and to ascend afterwards by land, accompanied by M. Debollo, a Maltese, already known as having accomplished a very interesting journey. The next accounts from Dr. Peney are anxiously expected, as it is believed they will announce some important discoveries.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "The *Moniteur* publishes the correspondence that passed between the President of the French Institute and M. Thiers on the subject of the decennial prize of 20,000*fr.* awarded to the historian of the *Consulate and the Empire*. The prize, which was founded by the Emperor for the most remarkable work appearing during the space of ten years, on this occasion gave rise to a smart contest in the Academy. Among the competitors were M. Jules Simon and Mme. Georges Sand, and the votes were nearly balanced. Then came a dead lock, as neither party would give way. A sufficient majority, however, declared for M. Thiers, and the decision of the Academy was approved by the Institute at its general assembly of the 29th of May last. M. Thiers expresses himself very grateful for the honour conferred on him, and observes: 'The future alone can fix the fate of the productions of the mind. But if there be, while awaiting that unknown future, an authority which could inspire me with the hope of having approached in some degree the object which the historian ought to aim at, it is the suffrage of the most illustrious learned body in the civilised world. I repeat, then, to the Institute the expression of my sincere gratitude.' M. Thiers, as every one expected, declines receiving the money. He requests that it be offered to the Academy, to which the prize really belongs on this occasion, to be applied for the encouragement of letters in any way it may think proper. The Monthyon prize (which take its name from the Baron de Monthyon, who founded it in 1782) for the best and most useful work published within the year, has been awarded to M. Xavier Marmier, one of the most graceful writers of the day. M. Marmier has published several important works on Scandinavian history and literature. The performance which has just been distinguished by the French Academy is entitled "Gazida." It contains some graphic sketches of Canadian life, and exquisite touches of pathos. It had to encounter over one hundred competitors for academic honours; but, after much deliberation, the prize was unanimously awarded to "Gazida."

THE

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

THE REMARKABLE BOOKS OF THE WEEK are volumes of travel. There are the Rev. T. Metcalfe's "Oxonian in Iceland; or, Notes of Travel in that Island in the Summer of 1860, with Glances at Icelandic Folk-lore and Sagas;" translated from the German of F. H. von Kittlitz by Dr. Seeman, "Twenty-four Views of the Vegetation of the Coasts and Islands of the Pacific, with Explanatory Descriptions;" by Miss Emily A. Beaufort, "Egyptian Sepulchres and Syrian Shrines, including some stay in the Lebanon, at Palmyra, and in Western Turk;" by an English Layman, "Recent Recollections of the Anglo-American Church in the United States;" and by Mr. Bicknell, "On the Track of the Garibaldians through Italy and Sicily." On the weather we have two large volumes, one by Mr. G. Shepherd on "The Climate of England, its Meteorological Character Explained, and the Changes of Future Years Revealed; a Solution of the Great Problem which has defied the Philosophy of all Ages; with Meteorological Tables from the year 1656 to 1861; a Chart of the Constellations and Solar System; and an Appendix on England's Position and England's Only Hope;" and the other by Mr. James Woods, on the "Elements and Influence of the Weather

a Defence of the Cycle of the Seasons," including a brief Memoir of the late Lieut. George Mackenzie, with a Synopsis of his Discoveries in Atmospheric Phenomena; for young sea officers, Mr. Saxby's "Projection and Calculation of the Sphere," a complete initiation into nautical astronomy; and for general reading, a reprint of Arago's chapter on Comets, from his Popular Astronomy; by Mr. Rufus Usher, "Essays on the Dwellings of the Poor and other Subjects;" the fourth volume of Guizot's "Memoirs of his Own Time;" and the fourth volume of Mr. Greenwood's "Cathedra Petri." In theology there is Miss M. C. Hume's "Twelve Obscure Texts of Scripture illustrated according to the Spiritual Sense;" and "Avas i Hind, or a Voice from the Ganges, a Solution of the true Source of Christianity." In poetry we have from Aubrey de Vere, whose former efforts give hope of something good, "The Sisters, Inisfail, and other Poems."

The paper-makers are recounting their wrongs before a Committee of the House of Commons. A summary of their evidence appears in our columns, and a dismal story it is; "we are all going to the bad together" testifies Mr. Wrigley, and he should know. But we must not be overcome by such testimony: every man's trade is the worst in

the world; a farmer grows in the best weather; a lawyer, a surgeon, a publisher, a theatrical manager, not to run over all the trades and professions in the *Directory*, each thinks his own difficulties the worst of difficulties, and wishes he were engaged in any calling but his own. Summon any trade to give evidence before a committee, and it would paint its hardships in those hues which only lively experience can command. Looking, then, upon the sorrows of the paper-makers as in great measure natural and inevitable, we are not unduly concerned about them. Their true grievance is, that they cannot get rags from the Continent without paying a heavy export duty upon them; and that Belgium, whose paper-makers have been cutting Mr. Wrigley out of the *Times*' supply, prohibits their export altogether. Now that is very bad, yet not quite so bad as it appears. First, let us remark that it is hopeless to look to Parliament for help further than to induce the Government to persuade the Continental powers to relax their vexatious imposts on the export of rags, and Belgium her prohibition. To plead for more, for an import duty on foreign paper as an equivalent for the export duty on rags, is quite in vain. The course of English legislation is now fixed in the grooves of the political economists, who teach us to look solely to the interest of the consumer, and to place no restriction in the way of his purchase of cheap paper, whoever suffers. This is hard doctrine, but science proves it is wisest and kindest in the end. If the free labour of our West Indies was exposed to the slave-labour of Cuba and Brazil, so that we might have sugar at the cheapest, how can paper-makers look for any protection from Belgium?

The first who suffer from the high duties levied on rags are Continental housewives and rag-pickers. They are kept from high prices in the English market in order that rich paper-makers at home should be able to buy their rags cheap. Yet for this wrong the course of trade will bring a sure remedy. If the paper-makers find any great demand for their produce in England, that demand will produce a scarcity of rags, raise their price, and practically remove the bar between the Continental and the English rag market. The rag supply, too, is limited; you cannot grow rags; nobody makes rags for the market. The best rag-field in the world is England, where more linen and calico are worn and put into the rag bag than in any other country. The truth of the case is, that the demand for paper is every year growing into greater and greater excess of the rag supply, and, unless some efficient substitute or auxiliary for rags is found, there will be a paper famine. The scarcity of rags is not confined to England; it is felt in France, Germany, and Belgium; and French and Belgian paper-makers have actually been making purchases in the English rag-market, finding rags cheaper here than at home!

That there is now a serious depression in the paper trade is not to be wondered at; every one at this season buys as little paper as he can get along with, waiting until October gives him paper duty free. As to the paper trade declining, the allegation is simply nonsense. The manufacture has been increasing at a prodigious rate, as the increasing revenue from the excise attests. But, whilst the trade has been increasing it has been rapidly centring in the hands of a few capitalists, and passing into a virtual monopoly. The paper mills of England have decreased from 416 in 1838 to 306 in 1860; in Ireland, from 60 to 26; and in Scotland the number has remained in *statu quo* in the same period; whilst, as said, the production of paper has increased enormously. Mr. Wrigley, and others, who have held this monopoly, are averse to any changes which threaten to shake their position, and to open the trade to all comers; were it otherwise they would prove an exception to our unbroken experience of all protected trades. But let them take courage; more and more paper will be wanted the whole world over. Mr. Wrigley and his comrades will endure competition, but will triumph and grow rich in free trade, and have their mouths closed in prosperity; and the record of their present affliction will be embalmed in a blue-book and forgotten.

We have been favoured with proof-sheets of the fourth volume of M. Garnier Pagès' work on the Revolution of 1848. The specific title of this volume is "Chute de la Royauté." Whatever recommendation we have given to the three preceding volumes we have had no reason to regret. This fourth volume will tell more to the advantage of the author as an unbiassed historian than all the others. There is the same amount of painstaking, with greater temptations to go astray. What one likes in this work is the skilful use which the author has made of historical documents, and the artful way in which he has worked them into his narrative without shadow of guilty artfulness. As it regards the facts of the revolutions of 1848, this will be decidedly the book of reference. In England we like hard facts, we demand figures. We build upon statistics whenever we can believe that these same statistics have the solidity of brick or of Roman cement. We have endeavoured to check the statistics of M. Garnier Pagès, and have no fault to find with them. His style is easy; facts follow facts, events follow events, as naturally as one could desire. Such works form the best substratum of historical science. Those who have been actors in great popular movements are not always those who are best qualified to give the best account of them. The man who has been in a "row," sees that "row" from his own side only. He magnifies the part he has taken in the conflict. He is all hero, and all those who took his part are heroes. M. Garnier-Pagès, however, tells his story discreetly, and his facts will remain the property of future historians. There are minute details connected with the revolution of 1848 given in

this work, which it would be difficult to find elsewhere, bearing the stamp of truthfulness. The concluding chapter of the work, wherein is detailed the march of the chariot filled with the dead of the streets, has a mournful dramatic interest. When fear fell upon all men at a critical moment; when the question was, "Can we count upon the Deputies?" one voice replied above the others—it was that of M. Garnier-Pagès—"I don't know what others may do, but, for my part, I am ready; the people may count upon me." We can heartily recommend this work to the attention of the public.

The second volume of "Louis Spohr's Selbstbiographie," has just appeared, completing a work of great interest to the musical world. Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister" has been translated into French, by M. Théophile Gautier, fils; and, as far as we have been able to judge from a cursory perusal, seems to be as faithful a literal translation as the French language can accomplish. Among recent German works we observe Charles Ritter's "Geschichte der Erdkunde und der Entdeckungen"—lectures delivered in the University of Berlin, marked by originality, and suggestive, in more ways than one, to students in history and geology.

Among new German literary periodicals we find the *Deutsches Magazin*, edited by Julius Erdenberg, which starts with a novel, in three books, the "Strassensingerin von London." How drolly we are interpreted! Yet it is something in favour of our metropolis, to learn that we are not a blackened city, that London is not always enveloped in mists and fogs, and that we really do enjoy sunlight and moonlight. Another candidate for popular favour, likewise a periodical, is *Unser Vaterland*—pages of German and domestic history, edited by Dr. Heinrich Prohle. If it continues as it has commenced, with fair woodcuts and fair German, it may probably become a success. Still the woodcuts in these days of advanced art in that direction, are capable of great improvement.

We notice two works which address themselves specially to scholars. The first is, "Versiones Homeris Anglicæ inter se comparatæ, Scripsit David Georgius Penon. It is a critical examination of the translations of Chapman, pope and Cowper. The second work is a large folio, published in Paris, and edited by the Viscount Emmanuel de Rougé; the "Rituel funéraire des anciens Egyptiens. Texte complet en écriture hiéroglyphique." It has been published from papyri in the Louvre. The lithographs have all the reality of photographs.

A magnificent edition of Dante's "Inferno," has been published in Paris, with 75 plates from the designs of G. Doré, an artist who, more than any other artist of modern times, has cast himself into the mind of the "man who had seen hell." It is a beautiful folio, and in type large enough for a blind man to read. Of course it is not a poor scholar's edition, but the price (4*l.*, Norgate and Williams), is but a fleabite to the purse of the man of letters, who desires to have his library filled with the best books of the best authors.

MR. D. F. MACCARTHY has translated from "Calderon," in the metre of the original, "Love the Greatest Enchantment," "The Sorceries of Sin," and "The Devotion of the Cross," which Messrs. Longman and Co. will publish.

MR. ALFRED AUSTIN, the author of "The Season," and "My Satire and its Censors," announces another reply to his critics, entitled "A Note of Admiration addressed to the Editor of the *Saturday Review*," to be published this day.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE have, we hear, abandoned their intention of starting their designed penny weekly magazine, *Our Daily Life*.

MR. JOHN CASSELL promises to issue 100,000 of the first number of his new weekly penny magazine, "The Quiver," whose aim and design is the promotion and defence of Biblical truth and the advancement of religion in the homes of the people." The publication will commence with September.

MR. G. J. HOLYOAKE has discontinued his *Reasoner*, to commence in August *The Conserver*, a monthly magazine "on secular, co-operative, and political questions."

MR. J. M. LUDLOW will write the seventh of Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s Tracts for Priests and People. It will consist of two dialogues, the first, "On Laws of Nature and Faith therein," and the second, "On Positive Philosophy."

MR. JAMES GRANT'S novel, "Hollywood Hall," will this week be republished in a cheap edition under the new title of "Lucy Arden" by Messrs. Routledge. "THE SAGE AND THE SAXONS," by Dr. George Moore, is announced by Messrs. Longman and Co., for October, as a sequel to his work on the Lost Tribes.

CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.—Under this heading Mr. Hotten, of Piccadilly, has just published a "Catalogue of a Singularly Interesting Collection of Books and Literary Curiosities, comprising Jest-books, Bibliography, Heraldry, Volumes of Humour and Pleasantry, Black-letter Books, Works condemned to be Burnt, or whose Authors were Imprisoned or Whipped to Death, interspersed with numerous Literary Anecdotes." Amongst the more noticeable works we observe an unpublished MS. of Roger Bacon; an autograph MS. of the poet Burns; Tyndal's New Testament, 1552, and a very curious book entitled "L'Art de Bien Discourir," or the art of manufacturing Sermons and Essays to order, in any quantity and upon any subject.

MRS. BARRETT BROWNING'S PARENTAGE.—A correspondent of the *Guardian*, corrects a current statement that Mrs. Browning's father was a city merchant. He says: "Edward Moulton-Barrett, now deceased, was a country gentleman, and was never engaged in business. When a minor, he inherited a handsome fortune from his maternal grandfather, and took the name of Barrett by royal sign manual, in the usual way, in addition to his patronymic Moulton. He had a beautiful homestead, called Hope End, beneath the Malvern hills in Herefordshire, in which county he served high sheriff in 1814. He rebuilt the mansion, and embellished the park and grounds of Hope End; and in that fairy dwelling the poetess, his daughter, passed her happy childhood, and the days of her early womanhood. All this is well known in our neighbourhood. Mr. Barrett had estates in Jamaica, the produce of which was, of course, sold in London. This may account for the misstatement having got abroad."

MR. T. J. HUTCHINSON, formerly Consul at Fernando Po, whose "Ten Years' Wanderings among the Ethiopians" was recently published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, has been appointed to the Consulate of Rosario in the River Plate.

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO., in their new catalogue, issued this week, defer a large number of their publications until October. So far as they are concerned, we shall have little new to report during the present quarter.

SIR JOHN BOWRING is now, we hear, in Malta, in a very precarious state of health.

DUBLIN has now seven daily newspapers, the *Evening Packet*, *Mail*, *Daily Express*, *Irish Times*, *Saunders's News Letter*, *Freeman*, *Morning News*. The first five are of the same political and religious principles, viz., Protestant Conservative. The *Morning News* and *Freeman* are Ultramontane and Radical.

THE RATEPAYERS of the City of London won't have a Free Public Library. Their patience, they say, is worn out with taxes already, and they will not voluntarily incur more even for a library. Such was their decision at a public meeting held last week in the Guildhall. The meeting was summoned at a time in the day when the artisan classes, who, perhaps above all other, have an interest in the formation of a free library, could not be present. The great merchants and bankers, as a body, were also absent, so that the question came to be decided by an intermediate class of the ratepaying population, the majority of whom had the appearance of small tradesmen. From an assembly like that no other decision could reasonably be expected. Between money and books their decision could have been infallibly foretold. We trust the promoters of the library will not lose heart from this defeat, but bestir themselves with new energy to obtain the sense of the better classes of the City on the subject. There are merchant princes in London who, if moved in the right way, would prove themselves as munificent as any in Liverpool, Manchester, or Leeds.

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL, who manages the Victoria printing-office, in Great Cornam-street, reports that "there are eighteen young women at the Victoria Press, who are making considerable progress as compositors, and there are but three men employed in training and clicking for these apprentices. In the press-room men only are employed, as that branch of the business is unsuitable for women. The Victoria Press is already self-supporting, which I think is even a better proof of its real success than the rapidly increasing supply of work, which comes from all parts of the country, as well as London. We are about to publish a volume called the 'Victoria Regia,' dedicated by permission to her Majesty the Queen, and under her especial patronage, as a perfect specimen of the success which has attended the Victoria Press, and also as a proof of the support afforded to us by our first literary names. The volume will be edited by Adelaide A. Proctor, and will contain original contributions from Tennyson, Thackeray, Barry Cornwall, Kingsley, Maurice, Dean Milman, Anthony Trollope, the late Leigh Hunt, late Mrs. Jameson, Authors of 'Paul Ferroll,' 'John Halifax,' and 'A Lost Love,' Holme Lee, Lady Fullerton, Hon. Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Grote, Mrs. Gaskell, Mrs. Trollope, Mrs. Oliphant, and many others."

THE "CHEAP PRESS" IN SCOTLAND, IRELAND, &c.—Last week we gave an enumeration of the newspaper press family, of the cheap press in England and Wales, to the beginning of the present year. We now add the number of cheap papers in Scotland, and in Ireland, and the Channel Islands to the same period. In Scotland the cheap papers number altogether 75, of which 43 are published at 1d., 12 at 1½d., 20 at 2d. The cheap press in Scotland comprises 32 of the old papers, which were formerly published at the higher prices, and became cheap papers on the abolition of the Stamp Duty in 1855. The number of "intermediate-priced" journals—viz., those published at 2½d. are 7; the "high-priced" being those above 2½d. are 50; making, with 7 papers published "gratis" as advertising sheets, a total of 139. In Ireland the number of cheap papers is 30, comprising 13 published at 1d.; 3 at 1½d.; at 14 at 2d. Of these 30, 11 are old papers, formerly published at the higher prices. The "intermediate-priced" papers number only 4, while the "high-priced" journals have a greater ascendancy in regard to numbers, there being 82, comprising all that are published at and above 3d. In Ireland the "gratis" advertising publications are 6 in number. In the Channel Islands the newspapers (13 in number) are all cheap ones except two, which are intermediate priced journals. From the above enumeration, and that which we published last week, it will be seen that in the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands the number of cheap papers, at the beginning of the present year, was 565, of which 147 are old papers that have, since the abolition of the stamp duty in 1855, reduced their prices to a level with the young cheap press. These enumerations show also the number of high-priced and intermediate-price journals throughout the kingdom, viz., 402 high-priced and 126 intermediate; together with 13 "gratis" advertising publications in Scotland and Ireland.

AMERICA.—Major Winthrop, of the famous New York 7th regiment, who was shot at Great Bethel, was a writer in the *Atlantic Monthly*. In the June and July numbers are two excellent papers from his pen, descriptive of the march of his regiment to Washington, of their camp life at the capital, and their progress into Virginia. In a letter written before his death he said, "I shall (if I am not shot) contribute to the *Atlantic* my impressions of the war." His last paper in that magazine ends thus: "Good-bye to Company 1, and all the fine fellows, rough and smooth, cool old hands and recruits verdant but ardent! Good-bye to our lieutenants, to whom I owe much kindness! Good-bye the orderly, so peremptory on parade, so indulgent off! Good-bye everybody! And so in haste I close."

MR. EDWARD EVERETT delivered the 4th of July oration at the Academy of Music, New York; it is reprinted in the northern newspapers, and receives prominence almost equal to the President's message.

FRANCE.—SPANISH BROOM INSTEAD OF RAGS FOR PAPER.—In giving an account of the recent industrial exhibition at Marseilles M. Taxile Delord, of the *Siccle*, thus notices a new kind of paper, the raw material of which was imported from Algeria: "But here we have something far more precious than all the jewels of the earth, and yet it is only a simple sheet of paper. That sheet, however, contains the germ of one of the most useful reforms that can be desired. The supply of rags becoming every year more and more inadequate, it was essential to find a substitute for them: and MM. Horace Bouchet and Co. have conceived the happy idea of utilising for this purpose a plant which grows spontaneously in Spain and Algeria, where it is called *alfa* or *dis*. It is the *esparto*, or Spanish broom, which has hitherto been chiefly employed for making mats, ropes, &c. I have seen a journal, the *Courrier de Marseille*, printed on paper made from this material by MM. Bouchet and Co., and by neither look nor feel can it be distinguished from the best sorts of common paper. Only reflect that Algeria alone can supply 100,000,000 kilogrammes of this raw material for paper-making! There is no longer any necessity for getting up an agitation on the question of rags, or for petitioning Government to prohibit their exportation."

FRENCH LITERATURE RECOGNISED BY SIAM.—M. Etienne Gallois, who has written a work on the relations of France with Siam, was a few days ago invited by the Abbé de la Renaudie, the interpreter of the Siamese ambassadors, to visit him at his hotel in the Champs Elysées. On arriving, there was delivered to him an autograph letter from the chief Siamese sovereign. The letter was accompanied with a cigar-box in silver, lined with gold. On the inside was the inscription, "To him who wrote on the history of Siam." The letter is in very good English; the address is in Siamese, and all in the handwriting of the King. The cigar-case was enclosed in an envelope of yellow silk, with the King's arms. The envelope also contained a card with the lithographed name of the King, and on its back the following words written in English: "Compliments and esteem to M. Etienne Gallois, conservator of the library of the Luxembourg, from his worthy friend whose name is annexed."

THE *Temps*, only established three months ago, promises to be a success, and to hold a high place amongst Parisian newspapers.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By Mr. John Gray Bell, Bookseller, Manchester.

Russell's Life of Cromwell (Family Library).

Almanach des Gourmands.

Sylvan Wanderer, by Sir E. Brydges. Parts II., III., and IV.

Constable's Miscellany. A set.

By Mr. T. Laycock, Bookseller, Oxford.

Rawlinson's Herodotus. Vols. III., and IV., or a set.

Jones's Bampton Lectures. 1821.

Donaldson's Jasher. 1854.

Weber's Corpus Poetarum.

Olivant's Analysis of Joseph.

Ritter's Philosophy, 4 vols.

By Mr. J. W. Pink, Bookseller, Cheltenham.

Heath's Book of Beauty. 1842.

Adye's Pocket Gunner.

Alison's Europe (10-vol. edit.) Vols. IX. and X.

Pickwick Papers. Parts XIX. and XX.

Kingsley's Hypatia. Vol. II.

Jameson's Characteristics of Women. Vol. I.

TRADE NEWS.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—W. A. Sutherland, Edinburgh, bookseller, July 19, at 2, at Dowells and Lyon's Rooms, Edinburgh.

THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT RETREAT appears, from its last Report, to be in a fairly prosperous condition. The amount at present invested in the names of the trustees towards a Permanent Maintenance Fund is 2708*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, the annual dividend on which is appropriated to the current expenses; also a sum of 1000*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, has been invested in the names of trustees by Mr. Thomas Brown, the treasurer, a personal gift from himself. An annual income of 30*l.* per annum is thus secured to the society for ever. By the Deed of Trust this annual income will be expended in procuring medicine and medical assistance to the inmates of the Retreat. During the past year Mr. John Murray has also generously added to his former liberality, by presenting the handsome donation of fifty guineas towards the funds of the Retreat; he having at the same time given a similar sum to the funds of the Booksellers Provident Institution.

A CURIOUS CASE was tried in the County Court, St. Martin's-lane, on Monday last. Mr. B. M. Pickering, the publisher of Piccadilly, summoned Messrs. Toplis and Roberts, the auctioneers, for the sum of 2*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* for travelling expenses, &c. It appeared that in May last Messrs. Toplis and Roberts issued catalogues for a sale of books and furniture at Addisham Rectory, near Wingham, Canterbury. In the catalogue was entered a copy of Fox's *Martyrs*, of 1553 (by the way, there is no edition of 1553, but of 1563). Mr. Pickering was tempted to the sale by this entry, for, whether of 1553 or 1563, he wished to purchase it. On reaching Addisham, however, he found not an ancient edition of Fox, but a modern and incomplete one—thereon, he made a claim on Messrs. Toplis and Roberts for 2*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, and on their refusal to pay, summoned them to the county court. The claim appeared reasonable enough. If through misdescription in a catalogue a man is drawn from his business and undertakes a journey, it seems fair that his loss should be made good by whoever has caused it. Mr. Pickering was, however, examined on oath as to whether at Addisham he had not arranged "a knock-out" with some fellow-booksellers whom he found there. "A knock-out," it may be explained, is an arrangement amongst friends at a sale not to bid against one another, and at its close to divide the lots amicably. Mr. Pickering confessed to being a partner in "the knock-out," whereon he was non-suited, the judge ruling that having transacted other business he could not fairly charge his expenses and a lost day against the mis-described Fox's *Martyrs*.

FOREIGN RAGS AND PAPER.—The select committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the effect of the laws relating to the importation of foreign rags and paper, commenced work on Thursday last. There has been a considerable attendance of the leading paper manufacturers with their parliamentary agent Mr. Archibald Kintrea. Mr. T. Wrigley, paper manufacturer, of Bury, deposed that, owing to the heavy duties placed on the exportation of rags by foreign nations, the interests of the paper trade at home were seriously injured. Their trade was, if he might so speak, paralysed; and if it was not stopped, it was, at any rate, in a state of struggling existence. The paper manufacturers were compelled to work with materials very greatly enhanced in value, besides enduring open competition with the foreign manufacturers, who were free from those export duties now levied on the British paper-maker on foreign rags. Such being the case he considered his trade laboured under the grossest injustice. The consumption of paper in England was in excess of the rag supply of England, and to meet that deficiency they were compelled to seek rags in the Continental markets; but they there met with heavy difficulties in the exorbitant duties levied on their export to England. In the case of Prussia and the Zollverein that duty varied from ninepence to twopence per pound. The effect of this export duty on the cost of paper amounted to 9*l.* per ton. Although there was no export duty on rags from India and Australia the expense of bringing them over was so great as to prevent enterprise in that direction, and he had lost as much as 3*l.* per ton on consignments from those countries. The cost of rags there was from 7*l.* to 9*l.* per ton, but the price of labour was so high that it was impossible to get them sorted. The paper trade

who has
as ago in-
assadors,
there was
gn. The
in the in-
n." The
the Hand-
low silk,
the litho-
s written
servator
name is

cess, and

ler, July

Report, to
ed in the
87. Three
riated to
annuities,
treasurer,
n is thus
come will
tes of the
added to
guineas
a similar

-lane, on
ammoned
ravelling
ts issued
r Wing-
artyrs, of
ring was
vished to
at edition
in Messrs.
d them to
ch misde-
es a jour-
ever has
ether at
oksellers
arrange-
its close
artner in
at having
and a lost

House of
ating to
work on
paper
Kintrea-
ing to the
interests
he might
a state of
ork with
mpetition
ties now
case he
consump-
England,
s in the
s in the
of Prussia
er pound.
ria the
in that
om those
price of
per trade

of the north obtained supplies of material from the cotton factories, but it was not on the increase, and although some 40,000 bales of cotton were consumed weekly in the mills, the paper manufacturers were not getting so much material from them as when the consumption was limited to 30,000 bales. If the law remained as at present, there could be only one issue—the paper manufacturer must be ruined. The principle of free trade should be extended to the paper trade in the same way, and to the same extent, as it was enjoyed by other enterprises. If the people of this country consumed more paper than the manufacturers could find rags for, and if they were compelled to go abroad for foreign rags, it was a hard case that the trade of those who paid taxes in this country, and fulfilled all the duties of Englishmen, should, through the instrumentality of their own Government, be allowed to be ruined by foreigners. He and the trade would be content to revert to the old *status quo* in which they stood before the law was altered. No fibre had been found for paper-making yet so fit and useful as clean old rags. The remedy would be to induce foreign Governments to relax or remit their export duty on rags, or to induce our Government to impose a tax on the import of their paper. Of the large quantity of paper made in this country, not much of it, after being printed on and used, was made up again into paper. Paper could not be indefinitely reproduced out of waste paper. The fibre of paper appeared to him to have only one life. When broken up into pulp it had power to adhere; but if attempted to be worked twice, it lost its adhesive power. He did not know of any chemical or scientific means whereby the large quantity of paper that was made and went to waste in this country could be worked up again so as to come in aid of the present limited supply. It took a ton and three quarters of rags to make a ton of paper, and to make a ton of paper from waste paper would require more. There might be a method of extracting the ink from the paper, but it was too expensive for practical purposes. In making coloured papers, there was no necessity for extracting the ink, a dye being used. There was no great margin between the price of straw paper and paper made from rags. Straw paper was fractionally cheaper; but there never was a time when the manufacturer could not make good paper from rags suitable for the consumption of the penny papers. They could only get 8 cwt. of paper out of a ton of straw; and the best account to which he had seen straw paper turned was for writing telegraphic messages. The repeal of the paper duty would not give anything like that relief to the trade which some of its members anticipated.—Mr. Bruce, paper manufacturer, of Edinburgh, stated that a great number of hands had been thrown out of employment by the recent legislation. Their trade had been for a long time depressed, but now that depression was unprecedented. The abolition of the duty on rags from foreign countries would place the price of rags on a par with prices in this country.—Mr. T. H. Saunders, paper manufacturer, of Dartford, Kent, stated that the export trade that he had with India, Australia, and the colonies had been destroyed, because, owing to the existing duty, he could not compete with foreigners, who, with improved machinery, would soon be able to meet us in India, Australia, and the colonies. The English manufacturer ought to have rags at the same rate as the foreign manufacturer. The working short time at the mills and the depression of trade was attributable to these causes; and if the English manufacturer had to give thirty per cent. more for the raw material than the foreigner, it could not be otherwise.—Mr. Thomas, paper manufacturer, near Slough, stated that the manufacture of paper from straw was not in a flourishing condition, and that it would not have been able to hold its ground against the fabrication of paper from rags, had it not been for the great cheapness of the chemicals employed in the process of bleaching; and that were rags to fall 3s. or 4s. per ton in price, it would render the straw paper-making trade an unprofitable business.—Mr. Archibald Somerville, of Lasswade, near Edinburgh, stated that the Scotch paper trade was in a very depressed condition, consequent upon recent legislation, and that nothing would satisfy the requirements of the British paper trade, or save it from destruction, but the abolition of the export duty on foreign rags, or the re-imposition of the former duty of 1d. per lb. on the import of foreign paper to this country.—Mr. Grier, whose mills are near Cork, and who employs 300 men, said he had been a paper manufacturer a quarter of a century, but never knew the trade in such a depressed condition as at present. They had been compelled to dispense with many hands, and to work at short time. To give free trade in paper, without at the same time securing free trade with foreign countries in rags, was a legislative anomaly and mistake. The position of the English manufacturer was practically that of a taxed manufacturer as compared with the foreign manufacturer, who was untaxed. He had been selling paper at a very little more than it cost him, and the only question now was whether he should sell it at less than it cost him in future, or discharge his men and throw them on the workhouse. The expectation of getting a substitute for rags was a hopeless one. All that was wanted was an open market and free trade. It was only the increased demand for paper that had enabled him to sustain his trade. The introduction of straw involved the outlay of additional capital and of altered machinery. Foreign countries were now beginning to compete with the English manufacturers in the supply to the English market of very good, cheap printing and writing and wrapping papers, and their brown papers were being introduced into Manchester and other towns. Some of the paper manufacturers during the last two or three months had succumbed under the present state of things, and had compounded with their creditors. The discontinuance of paper-mills in the rural districts would have the effect of sending hundreds to the workhouse. An agent representing some thirty German paper-mills had recently come over to this country to establish a foreign trade.—Mr. Dickenson, paper manufacturer of the old Bailey; Mr. Chater, of the firm of Grosvenor and Chater, Cannon-street, City; Mr. Archer, of Belfast; and Mr. B. Brown, of Tonbridge, gave corroborative evidence.—Mr. Carlyle, of Darwen, estimated the number of hands employed in the paper manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland at from 80,000 to 100,000, and the amount of capital embarked in it at from seven to ten millions sterling. Mr. Magnay, of the firm of Magnay and Co., the paper-makers of Moorgate-street, and Tavenham Mills, near Norwich, gave evidence as to the possibility of procuring new materials for paper in substitution of rags. To try its practicability the proprietors of the *Times*, some time ago, most liberally offered a public reward of 1000*l.* for the discovery of a new fibre or material, to be procured as plentifully, and manufactured into paper as cheaply and as answerably, as rags. He was one of the arbitrators on the occasion, and it was found, after much unsparing experiment and expense, that there was no efficient substitute for rags, and that the new fibres experimented on were more suitable for textile fabrics than for paper. He quite concurred in the pernicious effect of recent legislation.—Mr. Millett, of the Board of Trade, was examined, and said that any depression that had arisen in the paper trade resulting from the legislation of last session was entitled to the serious consideration of the Government. He did not think, however, that that depression would be permanent, but that it was rather due to a transition state of things. The Government, through the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, had communicated with the Governments of foreign countries with a view to the remission of the export duty on rags, but as yet without any favourable result. It did not at all follow, because one or two firms had suffered, that the paper makers suffered as a class. A Lon-

don agent for several Belgian paper makers, had exported considerable quantities of rags since October last to France and Belgium, and the sale of paper from foreign markets had greatly increased in this country of late. There existed an association of paper makers whose object was to maintain paper at an artificial price.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, 47, Leicester-square, on Monday, 29th July, and four following days, the first portion of the collection of Autographs and Manuscripts of Robert Cole. Esq.

The sale of the second half of the Libri Library commenced on Thursday last, and will be continued daily by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson until its conclusion on Friday next. We hope to report a better pecuniary result from this half than from the first.

PAST SALES.

By Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, 47, Leicester-square, on Wednesday, 10th inst., and three following days, a collection of books and manuscripts; and above 300 deeds and charters, from the Surrenden Library, formed by Sir Edward Dering in the time of Charles I. Amongst the lots sold, the following may be noted:

Bewick (Thomas) A General History of Quadrupeds, the figures engraved on wood, first edition, thick vellum paper, original mottled calf, gilt back, coloured edges, royal 8vo. Newcastle, 1790. 2*l.* 10*s.*

Chaucer. The Workes of Geoffrey Chaucer, Lond. Jhon Kyngston, 1561: The Tragedies gathered by John Bochas, of the Mutabilitie of Fortune, translated by John Lidgate, Lond. Jhon Wayland: The Bayte and Share of Fortune, in a Dialogue between Man and Money, a Poem. In 1 vol, all in black letter, 9*l.* 15*s.*

James (King) The Workes of, portrait of King James, and of Charles Prince of Wales, by Simon Pass, and frontispiece by Elstracke, original calf binding. Folio, 1616. This copy is remarkable for having belonged to two friends of the Royal Author, viz., the two brothers, Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, and the divine poet, George Herbert. On the back of the portrait are their autographs: "1628 pre: 12*s.* vjd . . . Herberte." Under this, "R. Herbert," probably their brother Richard. Then follows the Poet's signature, "George Herbert His Booke." 8*l.* 15*s.*

Moryson. An Itinerary, written by Fynes Moryson, containing his Ten Yeeres Travell through Germany, Bohmerland, Swietzerland, Netherland, Denmarke, Poland, Italy, Turkey, France, England, Scotland, and Ireland, in 3 parts. Folio, 1617. 7*l.* 10*s.*

Coprario (John) Songs of Mourning, bewailing the vntimely death of Prince Henry, worded by Tho. Campion. Folio, for Jhon Browne, 1613. 5*l.* 5*s.*

Ford (Thomas) Musicke of Syndrie Kindes, set forth in two Bookes. Folio, Ion Windet, 1607. 5*l.* 10*s.*

Gibbons (Orlando) The First set of Madrigals of Five Parts, apt for Viola and Voyces, the five parts bound together in 1 vol. 4to. by Thomas Snodham, 1612. 5*l.* 10*s.*

Neuf Preux. Cy fine le liure intitule le Triumphe des Neuf Preux, ouquel sont contenus tous les fais et proesses quilz ont acheuez durant leurs vies, avec l'ystoire de Bertran de Guesclin; black letter; fol. en la ville d'Abbeville par Pierre gerard, &c. 1487. 13*l.*

Painter (William) Palace of Pleasure, Beautified, Adorned, and well Furnished with Pleasaut Histories, and Excellent Nouels. 2 vols. black letter, 4to. Thomas Marthe, 1575. 13*l.*

Spenser (Edmund) The Faerie Queene, disposed into twelue bookes, Fashioning XII Morall Vertues, London, W. Ponsonby, 1526: The Second Part to the Faerie Queene, ed. by Ed. Spenser, ib. 1596, 2 vols. 10*l.*

Wycherley (W.) Miscellany Poems, large paper, with portrait by Smith, old; fol. 1704. The copy has the following autograph inscription: "For y^e fayrest Lady in Kent, Mrs. Jane Twisden, from her most obedient humble servant, W. Wycherley." 15*l.* 15*s.*

Evelyn (John) The Life of Mr^s Godolphin, written at the request of my Lady Sylvis. By a Friend. 4to. The original manuscript of this work in the autograph of the author. 4*l.* 7*s.*

Henry VIII., Sign Manual to Letters Patent directed to Doctor Bonner, 1 p. folio. At o. Castell of Wyndessor the xvijth day of August [1533]. 5*l.*

Hobbes (Thomas) Leviathan; Principles of Law and Politie. Manuscript, neatly written, folio, pp. 309. 5*l.* 5*s.*

Horæ Beate Mariæ Virginis, cum Kalendario. Manuscript, upon fine vellum, in a large Gothic hand, and richly decorated. The whole of French execution, in fine preservation, with ample margins, in old morocco, powdered with the fleur-de-lis, having impressed within the covers, "Ce livre apartien a moy Vincent Guichard;" thick 4to. circa 1440. 6*l.*

Knox (John). Original Note Book, or Enchiridion of Common Places of Holy Scripture, entirely in the Autograph of the Scotch Reformer, John Knox, and unpublished. A manuscript, in Latin, of upwards of 500 pages, and having a very copious index, most carefully written, and probably with a view to publication; small 8vo. 100*l.*

Missale sive Lectionarium Antiquum. Manuscript, upon vellum, rubricated, with curious musical notation, ornamented capitals, chiefly in red ink, some in different colours; folio. Sæc. X. vel XI. 2*l.* 2*l.*

Pancratius. Passio Sancti Pancratii Martyris 4to. 8 leaves. Manuscript of the Ninth Century, written in a large cursive Merovingian character, upon vellum, with musical notation, before the invention of the staff or stave. 15*l.* 10*s.*

Passionale, sive Legenda Sanctorum. Manuscript, upon vellum, in a fine large Gothic hand, in double columns; folio. Sæc. XI., foliis 167. 27*l.* 10*s.*

Wicliff (John) A Contemporary Collection of his Tracts, part in English, part in Latin. Manuscript, upon vellum, very closely written. Small 4to. foliis 119. 50*l.*

York Breviary. Breviarium Romanum Secundum usum Eboracensium. Small 4to. Sæc. XIII. foliis 368. 32*l.*

Garriek's Shakspeare Chair, carved in the celebrated mulberry wood, from the designs of William Hogarth, by whose own hand the medallion on its back is executed. 315*l.*

Kent. 699. Charter of Wihtrud, King of Kent, of Liberties to the Churches and Monasteries of the County. "Actum die VI. id. Apr. anno regni nri VIII. indictione XII. in loco qui appellatur Cilling." [Selling] A. D. 699. The King signs with a cross, professing his inability to write, "+ Ego Unilateralis rex cantie ad omnia supra scripta aet confirmata atque a me dictata propria manu signum scæ crucis pro ignorantia litterarum expressio." The name of the witnesses then follow. 80*l.*

Edward II. Livret Roll to Ingelhard de Worlee, Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, 7th Ed. II. a roll, 33 feet long, 9 inches wide. 40*l.*

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ENGLISH.

- ALMARD**—The Border Rides: a Tale of the Texan War. By Gustave Almard. Fep 8vo bds 2s. Ward and Lock.
- ALISON**—The American Revolution and its Consequences to England. By A. Alison, Esq. 8vo swd 6d. G. H. Nichols.
- ANNE BOLEYN**: a Tragedy. 8vo swd 5s. Kent and Co.
- ARAGO**—A Popular Treatise on Comets. Reprinted from "Popular Astronomy." By Francis Arago. Translated from the original, and edited by Admiral W. H. Smyth, D.C.L., and Robert Grant, M.A. 8vo cl 3s. Longman and Co.
- AWAS I**: Hindu, or, a Voice from the Ganges: being a Solution of the True Source of Christianity. By an Indian Officer. Post 8vo cl 5s. Manwaring.
- BEAUFORT**—Egyptian Sepulchres and Syrian Shrines, including some Stay in the Lebanon, at Palmyra, and in Western Turkey. By Emily A. Beaufort. 2 vols cr 8vo cl 25s. Longman and Co.
- BICKNELL**—In the Track of the Garibaldians through Italy and Sicily. By A. S. Bicknell. Post 8vo cl 10s 6d. Manwaring.
- BOWMAN**—Life: its Duties and Discipline. By Hetty Bowman. 3rd edit 16mo cl 1s 6d. Book Society.
- BRADSHAW'S** Guide through London and its Environs. 1861. 16mo swd 2s 6d, cl 3s 6d. W. J. Adams.
- BRADSHAW'S** Illustrated Hand-book to Belgium and Rhine. New edit for 1861, royal 16mo cl 5s. W. J. Adams.
- BRADSHAW'S** Illustrated Hand-book to France. New edit for 1861, royal 16mo cl 5s. W. J. Adams.
- BRADSHAW'S** Illustrated Hand-book to Paris and its Environs. New edit for 1861, swd 1s 6d; cl 2s 6d. W. J. Adams.
- BRIDGES**—Phrenology Made Practical and Popularly Explained. By Fred. Bridges. 2nd edit 12mo cl 3s 6d. Philip and Son.
- BUCHANAN**—A Technological Dictionary. By W. M. Buchanan. 4th edit 8vo cl 4s 6d; roan 5s. W. Tegg.
- CASAR**—De Bello Gallico, Lib 1-4. From the Text of Henzen. With Notes by the Rev. J. R. Major, M.A. Fep 8vo cl 11s 6d. W. Tegg.
- CARTER**—Medals of the British Army, and How they were Won. By Thomas Carter. Div. II.: Egypt, Peninsula, Waterloo, and South Africa. 8vo cl 7s 6d. Groombridge and Co.
- CLARKSON**—This World, or the Next? By the Rev. W. Clarkson. 32mo swd 3d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
- COOK'S** Scottish Tourists Official Directory: a Guide to the System of Tours in Scotland. By Cook. 8vo cl 11p 2s. Tweedie.
- DE FOE**—Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. By Daniel De Foe. New edit. Fep 8vo cl 3s 6d. Routledge and Co.
- DE VEEZ**—The Sisters, Initials, and other Poems. By Aubrey de Vere. Fep 8vo cl 5s. Longman and Co.
- FAMILY** Save All (The): A System of Secondary Cookery. By the Editor of *Enquire Within*, &c. Cr 8vo cloth 2s 6d. Kent and Co.
- GREENWOOD**—Cathedral Petri: a Political History of the Great Latin Patriarchate. By Thomas Greenwood. Vol. IV. Books 9 to 11. 8vo cl 14s. Thickbroom Brothers.
- GUIZOT**—Memoirs to Illustrate the History of My Time. By F. Guizot. Translated by J. W. Cole. Vol. IV. 8vo cl 14s. R. Bentley.
- GUY'S** New British Explorer. 16th edit 12mo cl 1s 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
- HORNBY**. 32mo swd 2d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
- HORDERN**—Plain Directions for Reading to the Sick. By Rev. Joseph Hordern, M.A. 4th edit fep 8vo cloth limp 1s 6d. Rivingtons.
- HUME**—Twelve Obscure Texts of Scripture, illustrated according to the Spiritual Sense. By Mary C. Hume. In two parts. Fep 8vo cl 5s. Manwaring.
- ILLUSTRATED** (The) London News. Vol. XXXVIII.—January to June, 1861. Folio cl gilt 13s. Office.
- JOHNSON'S** Greek Epigrams. New edit 12mo cl 3s 6d. E. P. Williams.
- KNIGHT**—Autobiography of Miss Cornelia Knight; with Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote Books. 2nd edit 2 vols 8vo cl 17s 6d. Allen and Co.
- LAW**—"Christ is all": the Gospel of the Pentateuch. By Venerable H. Law, M.A. New edit 12mo cl 2s 6d. Wertheim and Co.
- LEA**—Tables of the Strength and Deflection of Timber. By William Lea. 2nd issue, cr 8vo cl, reduced to 5s. J. Weale.
- LEADERS** (The) of Public Opinion in Ireland. By the Author of the "Religious Tendencies of the Age." Fep 8vo cl 7s 6d. Saunders, Otley, and Co.
- LEE**—On Miracles: an Examination of the Remarks of Mr. Baden Powell on the Study of the Evidences of Christianity, contained in the volume entitled "Essays and Reviews." By William Lee, D.D. 8vo cl 5s. Saunders, Otley, and Co.
- LONDON JOURNAL** (The). Vol. XXXIII. Imp 8vo cl 5s 6d. G. Vickers.
- METCALFE**—The Oxonian in Iceland; or, Notes of Travel in that Island in the Summer of 1860, with Glances at Icelandic Folk-lore and Sagas. By the Rev. T. Metcalfe, M.A. Cr 8vo cl 12s 6d. Longman and Co.
- RAILWAY LIBRARY**—Lucy Arden; or, Hollywood Hall. By James Grant. Bds 2s. Routledge and Co.
- RECENT RECOLLECTIONS** of the Anglo-American Church in the United States. By an English Layman. 2 vols post 8vo cl 13s. Rivingtons.
- REYNOLDS**—Inheriting the Promises: a Memorial of a Brief but Blessed Life. By the Rev. J. Reynolds. Fep 8vo cl 5s. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
- RIEGO**—Tattooing, Edgings, and Insertions. By Mlle. Riego. Obg swd 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
- RIEGO**—Waved Crochet Braided Collars. By Mlle. Riego. 2nd edit obg swd 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SCALE OF CHARGES for ADVERTISEMENTS in the CRITIC is as follows:

Four Lines, or Thirty Words	0 3 6
Each additional Line (about Ten Words)	0 0 6
Half Column	1 10 0
Whole Column	2 10 0

BUTLER'S TASTELESS SEIDLITZ
POWDER, in One Bottle, price 2s 6d., enclosed in a Case, with Measure and Spoon.—This useful aperient preparation, besides forming an equally efficient, and far more agreeable, draught than that produced with the Common Seidlitz Powders, is made in much less time, and without trouble. To allay Fever or Thirst, a teaspoonful, in water, forms a most refreshing Saline Draught. It will keep in any climate, and is not injured by the longest sea voyage or land journey. Prepared by BUTLER and CRISPE (late Butler and Harding), Chemists, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London.—*Be careful to order "Butler's" Tasteless Seidlitz Powder, and to observe the address.

BUTLER'S POMADE DIVINE.—This elegant Preparation is so generally known and approved of, that it is unnecessary to enumerate all the purposes for which it is employed. When properly prepared, upon which much of its utility depends, it is found to be a most efficacious application for chapped hands and lips, burns, scalds, excoriation and roughness of the skin, occasioned by sea-bathing, exposure to the sun, or inclement weather.

Prepared and sold by BUTLER and CRISPE (late Butler and Harding), Chemists,
No. 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London.

LE SOMMIER ELASTIQUE
PORTATIF.—HEAL and SON have patented a method of making a Spring Mattress portable. The great objection to the usual Spring Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome. The "Sommier Elastique Portatif" is made in three separate parts, and when joined together has all the elasticity of the best Spring Mattress. As it has no stuffing of wool or horsehair, it cannot harbour moth, to which the usual Spring Mattress is very liable: the prices also are much below those of the best Spring Mattresses, viz.:

3 ft. wide by 6 ft. 4 in. long	2 5 0	4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 4 in. long	3 0 0
3 ft. 6 in.	2 10 0	5 ft. 6 in.	3 5 0
4 ft.	2 15 0	5 ft. 6 in.	3 10 0

The "Sommier Elastique Portatif," therefore, combines the advantages of elasticity, durability, cleanliness, portability, and cheapness.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Bedsteads, Bedding and Room Furniture, sent free by post on application.—HEAL and SON, 195, Tottenham-court-road.

PAPER COLLARS, 6d. per dozen, or 5s.
per gross, post free. Patentee, ARTHUR GRANGER, Paper Hat and Drapery Depot, and Cheap Stationery Warehouse, 308, High Holborn, W.C. Trade supplied; Agents wanted.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES to be
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

JAMES L. DENMAN, Wine Merchant,
Introducer of SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, 65, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.
The Public are invited to select Wines by sample from a very large Stock of nearly 300 different kinds.

From France (good sound Claret).....	14s. 6d. per doz.
" Germany (Hock).....	15s. "
" Spain (Port and Sherry).....	18s. "
" South Africa (ditto).....	18s. "
" Hungary (Port and Claret).....	20s. "
" Portugal (Alto Douro).....	20s. "
" Vint Vermuth.....	25s. "

Priced Lists post free. Terms Cash.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—MR. HOWARD,
Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural Teeth as not to be distinguished from the original by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots or any painful operation, and will give support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed Teeth stopped and rendered sound and useful in mastication. —52, Fleet-street. At Home from Ten till Five.

TEETH.—REGISTERED PNEUMATIC VENTILATING PALATE.—Discovery of a new principle in Dentistry, and great reduction in price.—MR. LEWIN MOSELY, 30, Berners-street, W., established 25 years, offers for inspection SPECIMENS of all the latest inventions in ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

His PNEUMATIC VENTILATING PALATE is recognised as the best combination of improvements submitted to the medical profession, supplying all dental deficiencies without extraction or any painful operation. Sharp edges, wires, springs, ligatures, and all metals, especially avoided, rendering impossible unpleasant secretions and vitiated breath (hitherto causes of general complaint). This palate may be added to teeth in wear, and defies competition for cheapness and durability. Consultation and every information free. Success guaranteed in all cases by
MR. LEWIN MOSELY, 30, BERNERS-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.

ROBERTS—Plain Sermons for all the Sundays and Chief Holidays of the Year. 1 by Rev. A. Roberts, M.A. 1st Series, 2nd edit 2 vols post 8vo cl 10s. Nisbet and Co.

RUN and Read Library—Life in Judea, from the Death of Christ to the Destruction of Jerusalem. By Maria T. Richards. Fep 8vo bds 1s 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

SAXBY—The Projection and Calculation of the Sphere, for Young Sea Officers: being a complete Introduction into Nautical Astronomy. By S. M. Saxby, R.N. Cr 8vo cl 5s. Longman and Co.

SMITH—The Revelation; with a Short, Plain, Continuous Exposition. By R. Smith. Cr 8vo cl 3s 6d. J. Ridgway.

SHEPHERD—The Climate of England: its Meteorological Character Explained, and the Changes of Future Years Revealed: a Solution of the Great Problem which has defied the Philosophy of all Ages. By George Shepherd, C.E. Cr 4to cl 8s 6d. Longman and Co.

USHER—Essays on the Dwellings of the Poor, and other Subjects. By Rufus Usher. 8vo cl 5s. Longman and Co.

VON KITTITZ—Twenty-four Views of the Vegetation of the Coasts and Islands of the Pacific, with Explanatory Descriptions. By H. Von Kittitz. Translated from the German, and edited by Berthold Seemann, Ph.D., &c. Cr 4to swd 21s. Longman.

WOODS—Elements and Influence of the Weather. Defence of the Cycle of the Seasons. Including a brief Memoir of the late Lieut. George Mackenzie; with a Synopsis of his Discoveries in Atmospheric Phenomena. By James Woods. 8vo cl 10s. Hodson and Son.

WRIGHT—A Greek and English Lexicon. By M. Wright. 12th edit 15mo cl 4s 6d; roan 5s. W. Tegg.

AMERICAN.

GASPARIN—The Uprising of a Great People. The United States in 1861. From the French of Count Agénor de Gasparin. By Mary L. Booth. 12mo pp 233. Charles Scribner.

SCOTT—Military Dictionary: comprising Technical Definitions; Information on Raising and Keeping Troops; Actual Service, including Makeshifts and Improved Material; and Law, Government, Regulation, and Administration relating to Land Forces. By Col. H. L. Scott, Inspector-General U.S.A. 12mo pp 674. D. Van Nostrand.

STANDING ORDERS of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, for the Regulation and Government of the Regiment in the Field or in Quarters. A. Durry, Colonel. New Edition 16mo pp 60. D. Van Nostrand.

TRACTS for the War. Secession: the Remedy and Result. 24mo pp 72. James Miller.

WARD—Elementary Instruction in Naval Ordnance and Gunnery. By James H. Ward, Commander U.S.N., author of "Naval Tactics," and "Steam for the Million." New Edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo pp 238. D. Van Nostrand.

FRENCH.

ACHARD, Amédée—Les Filles de Jephthé. L'Eau qui dort. Salomé. Marthe et Marie. 12. 2 fr.

ALMARD, Gustave—Les Francs tireurs. 12. 3 fr 50 c.

ANNUAIRE de littérature médicale étrangère pour 1861; par M. L. Noiret. 5e année (1860). 12. 3 fr 50 c.

BION, Pierre—Le Trouper Louis Latour. 12. 2 fr.

DOMET de Mont, J. Ed.—Dramas historiques en vers. Coriolan, Caius Gracchus, Marc Antoine, Inès de Castro, Mandrill, Gonzales. 8. 4 fr.

EDES-DESLOGNARDS, Eugène—Mémoire sur de nombreux ossements de mammifères fossiles de la période géologique dite diluvienne. 40 avec planches. Paris. 5 fr.

GASTINEAU, Benjamin—Les Femmes et les mœurs de l'Algérie. 12. 3 fr.

GERMAIN, A.—Martyrologe de la Presse. 1789-1861. 12. 3 fr. 50 c.

GUETTIER, A.—De l'emploi pratique et raisonné de la fonte de fer dans les constructions. Recueil d'expériences, d'études et d'observations pratiques adressé aux ingénieurs, aux architectes, etc. Gr. 8 avec atlas. Liège. 39 f.

LA VIE à la campagne—Chasse, pêche, courses, haras, nouvelles, beaux-arts, agriculture, acclimatation, amélioration des races, pisciculture, régates, voyages, bains de mer, eaux thermales, gymnastique, escrime, etc. etc. Livr. 1 et 2. Gr. 8 avec gravures imprimées dans le texte.

LEFEBVRE, Victor—Le Conteur bruxellois; récits et nouvelles. 2 vols. 12. [Bruxelles. 3 fr 50 c.]

NAJAC, Emile de—La Poule et ses poussins, comédie en deux actes, en prose. 12. 1 fr 50 c.

GERMAN.

BEITRÄGE zur vergleichenden sprachforschung auf dem gebiete der arischen, celtischen u. slavischen sprachen. Hrsg. v. A. Kuhn u. Schleicher. 3 Bd. 4 Hfte. Gr. 8. 1 Hft. 128 S. Berlin. Dümmler's Verlag.

BENKE, Rudolph. Sammlung deutscher Epigramme. Gr. 16. 335 S. Leipzig.

BIBLIOTHECA aegyptia. Repertorium lib. die bis zum J. 1861 in Bezug auf Aegypten, seine Geographie, Landeskunde, Naturgeschichte, etc., erschienenen Schriften, academ. Abhandl. u. Aufsätze in wissenschaftl. u. anderen Zeitschriften. Von Dr. H. Jolowicz. Nebst alphabet. Register. Suppl. I. Gr. 8. IV. u. 75 S. Leipzig.

CONTZEN, Leht. Leop. die Wandlungen der Kelt. Historisch-kritisch dargestellt. Geogr. u. Reisebericht. Lex. 8. 269 S. Leipzig.

HARM, Conul J. G. v. Reise v. Belgrad nach Salonik. Gr. 4. 245 S. m. 4 lith. Karten in Fol. u. Imp. Fol. Wien.

HAUSMANN, B. Albrecht Dürer's Kupferstiche, Radirungen, Holzschneitten u. Zeichnungen, unter besond. Berücksicht. der dazu verwandten Papiere u. deren Wasserzeichen. Mitl. Bld. 8. 8 (Stein-) Taf. 48. 130 S. Hannover.

MÜLLER, Dr. Fridr. lib. die Stellung d. Ossetischen im frühneuen Sprachkreise. Lex. 8. 168 S. Wien.

RAU, Heribert, Jean Paul. Culturhistorisch-biograph. Roman in 4 Theilen. 8. Leipzig.

REINISCH, Dr. S. L. lib. die Namen Aegypten in der Pharaonenzeit u. die chronologische Bestimmung der Ära d. Königs Nello. Lex. 8. 40 S. Wien.

TEMME'S, J. D. H. Criminal-Novellen. 6 Bd. Gr. 16. Berlin.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Good Appetite.

Excellent Digestion.—In the majority of persons loss of appetite is the first indication of departing health, and should at once receive attention, or actual disease will follow. For the cure of disorders of digestion and liver complaints Holloway's excellent Pills are probably unrivalled, certainly unsurpassed. The invalid will never experience disappointment or failure in the removal of his ailment by means of these purifying Pills. On reaching the stomach they immediately correct heartburn, flatulency, and undue acidity; they secure the secretion of perfect bile, and, passing into the intestinal canal, they gently arouse it to natural activity without producing pain, irritation, or exhaustion. For these reasons Holloway's Pills are peculiarly well adapted for a family aperient.

TO LADIES.—Our New Show Rooms

are now OPEN with the largest STOCK in the world of Spring and Summer Horsehair Crinoline Petticoats, Paris and American Watch-spring Jupons, with every novelty in Front Fastening Elastic Corsets and Bodices. Ladies' French Muslin and Lace Jupons, 3s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Paris and American Watch Spring Skeleton Petticoats, the lightest and best for summer wear, with 10 to 100 Springs, 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. Horsehair Crinoline, Corded, Damask, Gored, Tucked, Flounced, and Fluted Petticoats, 3s. 6d. to 40s. Ladies' Front-fastening Elastic Bodices, 2s. 11d. to 12s. 6d. German, Belgian, and Paris Wove Corsets, 3s. 6d. to 21s. Self-adjusting Front-fastening Stays, 4s. 6d. to 25s. Self-lacing, Family, and Nursing Stays, 8s. 6d. to 30s. Elastic Family Belts, &c., 8s. 6d. to 30s. A large variety of Young Ladies' Front-fastening Stays, Bodices, Petticoats, &c., of every description. Engravings of the above post-free.—Address WILLIAM CARTER and Co., 22, Ludgate-street, two doors from St. Paul's, London, E.C.

TEETH.—9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

Important improvement on patent granted December 1852, to MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, which combines all the advantages of the chemically prepared indiarubber, with greatly increased lightness and durability, and from all metals being dispensed with, is easily remodelled to meet any alteration that may take place in the mouth. Additional teeth can be easily added, and the patient is by this great desideratum saved that constant outlay which renders the present system so expensive, and puts it beyond the reach of all but the affluent. The principal advantages of Mr. Mosely's new system consist in the substance employed never decaying or the teeth changing colour, and from their being prepared of the solid form a greatly increased durability is attained, and the lodgment of food in the interstices entirely prevented, thus insuring sweetness of breath and increased comfort whilst from their close resemblance to the natural teeth, the taction is completely defied, and the wearer saved the constant fear of discovery.—To be obtained only of MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"Tortw."
"Messrs. J."
"SIS."
"you to the"
"Terrace Gar."

TO way I
hand branch
Best GAR-
16 gallon, 73s.
SYRINGE
10s. 6d.
Apply to
Co.,

BEN
Gold.
Send two
descriptive of
their prices.
Watches s.
to India and
33 and 34, L.

IMPORTA
MAKEL
JOSEPH
to inform
and their
unrivalled
cordance with
duced a new
excellence of
cheapness in
tion, and defy
his name as
the usual style
outside, and the
At the request
J. G. has sent
PUBLIC PEN
being of different
and broad pol-
tangent in Sch-
sellers, and
Merchants and
Works, Graham
St. John-street
London.

JOHNSON
I tried the
goodness and
BLACK TEA,
3s. 10d., and 4s.
Kingdom. A
Merchants, 231
Read Dr.

THE BE
COFFEE
and CO., Tea M-
Good strong
Souchong, 3s. 8.
1s. 4d. 1s. 4d. 1s.
Tea and Coffee
railway station
fine Sugars at
within eight mil-

HORN
THE LE
STROCK, RICH-
as importing it
it impossible for
made to appear
at a high price.
Noargate-st, W.
Bond-street, W.
Pimlico, Jon. L.
Hammersmith, H.
Hampstead, H.
Richmond, F.
Holloway, Upper
Kingland, Fay.
Clapham, Bruce.
Brixton-road, B.
Horn

CONSUM
ASTHMA COU-
DEBILITY, D.
INFAN
SC
Is incompe-

SEI
to the Queen in
Liver Oil to be
and a therapeutic
Dr. GRANVILLE
Dr. de Jomh's
desired effect in a
does not cause the
on the administra-

Dr. LANKES
sold under Dr. de
other kind as rega-

Dr. LAWRENCE
Colony and Gotha
Oil in preference
recommending a
compound, in whic
is destroyed."

Dr. DE JONGH
only in IMPERIAL
copied and label-
CRUIX NONNE CAS-
Chemists.

ANSAR, HARR
CAUTION.

"Tortworth Court, Chardfield, Gloucester, June 21, 1854.
"Messrs. James Sheath and Co.
"Sirs,—I beg to inform you that the Tubing furnished by you to the Earl of Ducie, for the purpose of watering the Terrace Gardens, gives the greatest satisfaction."
—JOHN COBAN."

TO WATER GARDENS in the easiest way is by using the best FLEXIBLE TUBE.—Brass hand branches, from 5s. 6d.
Best GARDEN ENGINES, improved make, 12 gallon, 62s.; 16 gallon, 78s.; 24 gallon, 105s.
STRINGS for Conservatories, &c., 4s. 6d., 6s., 7s. 6d., 9s., 10s. 6d.
Apply for Illustrated Price List to JAMES SHEATH and Co., Manufacturers, 35, Old-street-road, E.C.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—
"Perfection of mechanism."—*Morning Post*.
Gold, 5 to 100 guineas; Silver, 2 to 60 guineas.
Send two stamps for "Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet," descriptive of every construction of Watch now made, with their prices.
Watches sent to all parts of the kingdom, free by post, or to India and the Colonies for 5s. extra.
33 and 34, Ludgate-hill. 46 and 47, Cornhill, London, E.C.
Established 1749.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN (by Royal Command).
JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a new series of his useful productions, which for excellence of temper, quality of material, and, above all, cheapness in price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition. Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.
At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.—Sold Retail by all Stationers, Book-sellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 90, New-street, Birmingham; No. 21, John-street, New York; and at 37, Gracechurch-street, London.

JOHNSON and CO.'S TEAS—Have you tried them?—Certified by Dr. Normandy as to their goodness and purity, under a forfeiture of 500. Good and pure BLACK TEA, 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s. Goods forwarded to all parts of the United Kingdom. A Price Current free.—JOHNSON and Co., Tea Merchants, 231, Blackfriars-road, London, S.
Read Dr. Normandy on "Adulteration of Tea."

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS and CO., Tea Merchants, 8, King William-street, City.
Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., and 4s.; rich Souchong, 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., 4s., and 4s. Pure Coffees, 1s. 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., and 1s. 10d.
Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage free to any railway station or market-town in England. A price current free. Sugars at market prices. All goods carriage free within eight miles of the City.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, THE LEAF NOT COVERED WITH COLOUR.
Strong, Rich, and FULL-FLAVOURED TEA is thus secured, as importing it before the Chinese cover it with colour makes it impossible for any brown low-priced autumn leaves to be made to appear like the best, and passed off to the consumer at a high price. Price 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 6d. per lb., in Packets.
Moorgate-st., Webster, No. 11. Borough, Dodson, 68, Blackman-street.
Rood-street, Stewart, No. 46. Blackheath-hill, Notley.
Finsbury, Jon. Low, Eaton-st. Peckham, Clubb, Rye-lane.
Hammersmith, Rutlin. Charing-cross, Catton, 19.
Hamstead, Biggs, High-st. Kings-cross, Quartermain.
Highgate, Fisher, Angel-row. London-bridge Arcade, Turner.
Holloway, Upper, Gyllenship. Dalston, Goodwin, Forest-row.
Kingsland, Fay, near Gate. Maida-hill, Waters, 188.
Caplan, Bruce, High-street. Brixton-road, Bull.
Horniman's Agents in every Town.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR HENRY MARSH, BART, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."
DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.—"Dr. Granville has found that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."
DR. LANKESTER, F.R.S.—"I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee, to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."
DR. LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxo-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."
DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in IMPERIAL half pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; and bottled and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, Strand, London, W.C.
CAUTION.—Beware of Proposed Substitutions.

Just published, the Fourth Edition, price 2s. 6d. cloth,

TWENTY YEARS IN THE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. JAMES PYCROFT, B.A.

L. BOOTH, 307, Regent-street, W.

MUDIE'S ASSORTED LIBRARIES.

THESE LIBRARIES are selected from C. E. MUDIE'S large and varied Stock, and are designed to furnish good and interesting Literature, on a new plan, for Sea-side Libraries, Warehouses, Factories, and Village Reading-Rooms.—Lists may be obtained on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London.

Just published,

DANTE'S INFERNO.

Folio Edition. In the Original. With Seventy-six Designs on Wood.

By GUSTAVE DORE.

Executed in the highest style of Art. Price 5l.

This Work is the masterpiece of M. Gustave Doré's wonderful talent, and is a marvel of the breadth and power of this Artist's designs.

L. HACHETTE and Co., Publishers, 18, King William-street, Strand, W.C.

And all the first Booksellers.

Next week, demy 8vo., handsomely bound in cloth, with Portraits and numerous Illustrations, price 21s.,

RECOLLECTIONS OF A. N. WELBY PUGIN, AND HIS FATHER, AUGUSTUS PUGIN,

NOTICES OF THEIR WORKS BY BENJ. FERREY, ARCHITECT, F.R.I.B.A.
WITH AN APPENDIX BY
E. SHERIDAN PURCELL, ESQ.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing-cross, S.W.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN AMERICA.

This day, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price 18s.

RECENT RECOLLECTIONS OF

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

By an ENGLISH LAYMAN, Five Years Resident in that Republic.

RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place, London.

This day is published, in 8vo. price 1s.

A NOTE OF ADMIRATION, ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SATURDAY REVIEW."

By ALFRED AUSTIN.

Author of "The Season: a Satire;" "My Satire and its Censors," &c.

Maria.—For Monsieur Malvolio, leave me alone with him; if I do not gull him into a yawner, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed.—TWELFTH NIGHT.

London: GEORGE MANWARING, 8, King William-street, Strand.

This day is published, in post 8vo. (with Original Photograph of GARIBALDI and Plan of Gaeta), price 10s. 6d. cloth,

IN THE TRACK OF THE GARIBALDIANS THROUGH ITALY AND SICILY.

BY ALGERNON SIDNEY BICKNELL.

London: GEORGE MANWARING, 8, King William-street, Strand.

2s. 6d. cloth; 5s. bound in morocco,

EUCHARISTICA:

MEDITATIONS AND PRAYERS ON THE MOST HOLY EUCHARIST, FROM OLD ENGLISH DIVINES.

With an Introduction by the BISHOP of OXFORD.

2s. 6d. cloth; 5s. bound in morocco,

HORÆ SACRÆ:

PRAYERS AND MEDITATIONS FOR PRIVATE USE, FROM THE WRITINGS OF THE DIVINES OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

With an Introduction by the Rev. JOHN CHANDLER, M.A., Vicar of Whitley.

. The above are also kept in a variety of Handsome Bindings.

London: R. and A. SUTTABY. Oxford: J. H. and J. PARKER.

A CATALOGUE of BOOKS in morocco bindings suitable for Presents, containing Works both in Poetry and Prose, may be had on application, or by post for a single stamp, to R. and A. Suttaby, 2, Amen-corner, E.C.

CHARLES MACKAY'S NEW MAGAZINE, EVERY WEEK, TWOPENCE.

"I DESCRIBE EACH THING THAT'S DONE BELOW THE MOON."—Ben Jonson's *Robin Goodfellow*.

"ROBIN GOODFELLOW:" A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF FACT AND FICTION.

Conducted by CHARLES MACKAY.

Published every SATURDAY MORNING, price Twopence.

Another new Journal! Why not? The world is wide—and there is room enough for every one to elbow his way to the platform, where he may address the people; certain of an audience, if he can speak common sense in good English, and keep them in good humour. This is what the Editor and Contributors of "ROBIN GOODFELLOW" aspire to do. They will avoid all politics—all controversies—and all acerbities; and strive to provide for the recreation and instruction of their readers, the best Novels and Tales—the ablest social Essays—the raciest and most truthful sketches of Life and Manners that the Literature of the age can produce, or that the money of the Proprietors can purchase. Like that "shrewd sprig" honourably mentioned by Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and Milton, from whom the new Journal has borrowed its name, "ROBIN GOODFELLOW" will not invariably confine himself to the amusement of his readers, but, upon occasion, will turn his hand to useful work. Though, as Shakespeare informs us, Robin Goodfellow could sport, he could, also, do hard work in case of necessity; and, as Ben Jonson states, "would card wool," "grind at the mill," "dress hemp," "spin tow," and perform other useful functions for the benefit of ignorant or indolent humanity, whenever he was in the humour. And our new "ROBIN GOODFELLOW" will, in this respect, imitate the example of his namesake, and aid, wherever he can, the cause that needs help, without ever losing sight of his other function of telling the tale, and singing the song, and being the genial and welcome friend at the fireside or study of every family in the Kingdom.

"ROBIN GOODFELLOW"

Will be published EVERY SATURDAY, price Twopence, at the Office, 122, Fleet-street, London, E.C., where all Letters and Communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.

Contents of Nos. I., II., and III., published July 6, 13, and 20, price Twopence each.

- No. I.**
I. OUR TITLE AND PURPOSE.
II. LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
Chap. I. Lucy.
III. A NEW LION HUNTER.
IV. BANG: THREE TIMES.
V. THE GOUTY PHILOSOPHER.
VI. WANTED—A SENSATION.
VII. THE GREAT FIRE OF SOUTHWARK.
VIII. VOLUNTEER'S SONG. By SAMUEL LOVER.
IX. ON GOODFELLOWS IN GENERAL.
X. HELP. A POEM.
XI. DYING. A CHORUS OF ANGELS.
XII. ENGLISH MUSIC.
XIII. A REMONSTRANCE WITH "MISSUS."
XIV. WHICH WINS—LOVE OR MONEY?
Chap. I. Dr. Helmont.
" II. A Sportsman.
" III. By the Sad Sea Wave.

- No. II.**
I. WHICH WINS—LOVE OR MONEY?
Chap. IV. Adolphe de Boulay.
" V. An Injured Man.
" VI. Two Soliloquies.
II. WHY THE MEN DON'T MARRY.
III. ODD FELLOWS.
IV. PICTURES OF THE ENGLISH—A NIGHT IN LONDON.
V. THE LITTLE MAN. A POEM.
VI. AN AUTOCROT OF LONDON.
VII. NURSE BRAITHWAITE.
VIII. THE WISH OF MIDAS—A STUDY FROM THE ANTIQUE.
IX. A LEAF FROM THE GOOD OLD TIMES.
X. DEATH ON THE MARCH.
XI. A PINT OF BEER.
XII. LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
Chap. II. On Board the *Argus*.

- No. III.**
I. LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.—Chap. III. Hidden Relics. Chap. IV. In the First Page of the Times.
II. GOOD SOCIETY.
III. A WREATH OF SONGS.
IV. THE GOUTY PHILOSOPHER. No. II.
Mr. Wagstaffe goes upon the Tramp.
V. TIMES ARE ALTERED. A POEM.
VI. A SCOTCH SAINT.
VII. THE FAIR SERPENT.
VIII. A REAL AMERICAN.
IX. LIKE A ROCKET, AND —
X. A LION OF THE LAST CENTURY.
XI. HEARTSORE IN BABYLON. No. I.
XII. THE ADVANTAGES OF BEING POOR AND FRIENDLESS.
XIII. WHICH WINS—LOVE OR MONEY?
Chap. VII. The Doctor at Home.
" VIII. The Doctor's Known Antecedents.

Office: 122, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Booksellers and at all Railway Stations.

In Monthly Volumes, price 2s. each, Ornamental Covers, printed in clear type and on good paper,

GUSTAVE AIMARD'S

TALES OF INDIAN LIFE AND ADVENTURE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. TRAIL HUNTER. | 4. TIGER SLAYER. |
| 2. PIRATES OF THE PRAIRIES. | 5. GOLD SEEKERS. |
| 3. TRAPPER'S DAUGHTER. | 6. INDIAN CHIEF. |
| 7. PRAIRIE FLOWER. | 8. INDIAN SCOUT. |
| 9. BORDER RIFLES. [This day.] | 10. FREEBOOTERS. [On Aug. 1.] |

* * Other Volumes are in active preparation.

London: WARD and LOCK, 158, Fleet-street; and of all Booksellers.

In Monthly Volumes, neatly printed, on good paper, in large type, fcp. 8vo. price 2s, ornamental boards, or in cloth gilt, lettered, price 2s. 6d.

THE FIRST CLASS LIBRARY:

A COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS COPYRIGHTS. Each Volume complete in itself. Now ready,

1. THE FINEST GIRL IN BLOOMSBURY. By AUGUSTUS MAYHEW.
2. AFTER OFFICE HOURS. By EDMUND YATES.
3. CRIMINAL CELEBRITIES. By LASCELLES WRAXALL.
4. TWICE ROUND THE CLOCK. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALLA. price 2s. 6d.; cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.
5. MAIDS OF HONOUR. By FOLKSTONE WILLIAMS. Price 2s. 6d.; cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.

London: W. KENT and Co., Paternoster-row.

In a few days, crown 8vo. strongly bound in cloth gilt, lettered, pp 520, Illustrated with 500 descriptive Engravings, price 5s.

THE HOME TUTOR.

A TREASURY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, embracing Plain and Practical Treatises on all Subjects that interest Youthful Enquirers as well as the partially-educated Student. The whole being designed to stimulate Self-culture, expand the Mind, and assist Parents in the arduous Duties of Home Education. This compendious work is most carefully prepared for publication, by writers of the highest eminence in the different departments of knowledge within its scope.

EXTRACT from PREFACE:—There are branches of knowledge which we believe may be better acquired from a silent teacher in a pleasing book than in any more formal way. John Knox was of opinion that there ought to be a school in every parish, a grammar-school in

every borough, a college "in every city"; so, we would add, there ought to be a "HOME TUTOR" in every family. A book can be listened to or not, at will. Its instructions are not forced, therefore the more agreeable.

London: WARD and LOCK, 158, Fleet-street; and all Booksellers.

Price 5s., with 500 Descriptive Engravings, strongly bound, cloth gilt, crown 8vo. pp. 448.

THE ILLUSTRATED BOY'S OWN TREASURY.

This volume has been most carefully prepared, and is entirely free from idle and purposeless reading. It practically enters into the Marvels of Science, the Wonders of the Animal Kingdom, the Charms of Rural Affairs, the great Constructive Wonders of Past Ages; while the Physical Training of Boys is carefully studied in all healthy Out-door Sports and In-door Pastimes.

"This encyclopædia and pictorial volume carries out its own professed promise of being a complete repository of home amusements and healthful recreations; and it contains more descriptive engravings than it does pages of letter-press—the latter, too, amounting to nearly five hundred. It is as complete a book of its class as any we have ever met with, and reflects credit on its various compilers."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 8, 1860.

London: WARD and LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

Uniform with the "Illustrated Boy's Own Treasury," price 5s., pp. 496, full of Engravings.

THE ILLUSTRATED GIRL'S OWN TREASURY.

This volume has been especially prepared for the improvement and entertainment of the female mind. It is a thoroughly useful, amusing, and most instructive book, containing delightful moral Stories and charming Poems, interesting Biographies of the Women of the Bible, suitable instructions in Fancy Needlework, Paper Modelling, Flowers, and Stove ornaments; a complete Book of Birds and Garden Favourites, Calisthenics, Music, Papers on the Seasons, History of the Months, Pic-nics, and Country Rambles. Beyond all question this work is the most complete ever produced for girls.

"There is scarcely a theme in this volume that is not treated, and well-treated; scarcely a topic that is not illustrated, and well-illustrated; the author and artist bearing always in view that their duty is to minister to the wants and wishes of girls,"—*Dr. Journal*, June 1861.

London: WARD and LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

QUANTITY, QUALITY, AND CHEAPNESS.

NEW MAGAZINE, SIXPENCE MONTHLY.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The removal of the Duty on Paper creates a new era in Literature: it compels cheapness; and it enables the combination of quality with quantity. Hence, the new SIXPENNY MAGAZINE will be the cheapest Monthly Periodical ever attempted. It will be equal, in the quantity of its matter and in the quality of its contents, to any Magazine, however costly; while in purity of tone, vigour of expression, and general scope, the SIXPENNY MAGAZINE will be the very best Monthly Magazine of the day.

CONTENTS of No. I. ready JULY 1.

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. THE AMERICAN DISUNION. | 8. GLUCK IN PARIS. | 15. TIM CRAWLEY: a Sketch. |
| 2. MASTERS AND SERVANTS. | 9. GEMS FROM ABBROAD. | 16. BERGSMAN AND HIS GUEST. |
| 3. THE KING OF THE MOUNTAINS: a Romance. | 10. WINDOW GARDENING. | 17. LEAF OF LIFE: a Tale. |
| 4. TRIPS AFTER HEALTH, by Dr. THOMSON. | 11. ANIMAL LIFE IN THE OCEAN. | 18. GENIUS AND TALENT: an Essay. |
| 5. THE DEWDROP, by SAMUEL LOVER. | 12. THE ROUND OF WRONG: a Novel. | 19. LOVE AND BEAUTY: a Story. |
| 6. PEN AND PENCIL SKETCHES OF THE PICTURESQUE. | 13. OYSTERS, AND THEIR QUALITIES. | 20. LITERATURE OF THE MONTH. |
| 7. PARLOUR OCCUPATIONS. | 14. SUMMER IN THE WOODS. | 21. LAW AND CRIME OF THE MONTH. |

London: WARD and LOCK, 158, Fleet-street; and at all Railway Bookstalls.

Printed and published by JOHN CROCKFORD, at 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C., in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, July 20, 1861.